

## Estonian minister defects

STOCKHOLM (R) — Jaak Viller, a deputy minister of culture in the government of the Soviet Baltic Republic of Estonia, has defected to Sweden, emigre sources said Monday. A Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed that an Estonian citizen had applied for political asylum together with his wife, but the authorities refused to name him or give his job. A spokesman for the Estonian National Congress, an emigre group, said Mr. Viller had apparently come to Sweden to prepare for a forthcoming visit by an Estonian folklore group. The defection follows closely a Kremlin reprimand to Estonian officials for taking what the Soviet Communist Party regards as too weak a line on nationalism in the republic.

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## PLO leader criticises Europe

KUWAIT (R) — A member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee Monday accused Europe of increasingly backing the United States in efforts to undermine the Palestinian struggle against Israel. Yasser Abd Rabbo, representing the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) on the PLO executive, said it was vital to restore unity in the PLO to face this, the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) reported him as saying here. The U.S., with growing support from Europe, was trying to "approach the fate of the occupied territories as a border problem between Jordan and Israel" and ignore PLO rights, he said.

## Afghans accused of bombing Pakistanis

ISLAMABAD (R) — Three Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan air space Monday, bombed and rocketed a village killing one woman and injuring five people, a government statement said. It said one house was destroyed, 10 were damaged and 23 head of cattle killed in the attack at Kum Alizai near the village of Naskit, 10 kilometres southwest of Peshawar in North West Frontier Province bordering Afghanistan. The attack occurred Monday morning about the time U.S. Navy Secretary John Lehman was due in Pakistan for a two-day stay after visiting the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

## Italy sentences Iranian to 7½ years

ROME (R) — One of two young Iranians accused of hijacking an Iranian Airbus to Rome last week was sentenced to seven and a half years in prison while his companion was acquitted by a Rome criminal court Monday. Defence lawyer Rocco Ventrone said after the hearing he would appeal against the jail sentence passed on Hossein Effekhari, 18, who remained impassive when the verdict was interpreted for him.

## Pakistan charges 98 for alleged plot

LAHORE (R) — Two sons of former Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and 96 others were charged Sunday with conspiring to overthrow the military government of Pakistan's President Mohammad Zia ul Haq, a panel of lawyers said Monday. The lawyers, a group of civil rights activists, told reporters that the 98, including Murtaza and Shahawaz Bhutto, had been charged by a special military court at Lahore's Kot Lakhpat jail.

## Lloyd's report blast on ship

LONDON (R) — Lloyd's shipping intelligence Monday reported a big explosion on board a ship in the port of Bandar Khomeini at the head of the Gulf. Lloyd's said the master of the Singapore-registered Cebu suspected a mine had caused the explosion Sunday in the engine room of the 22,708-ton vessel.

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# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

## Beirut postpones cabinet meeting

BEIRUT (AP) — Prime Minister Rashid Karami's national coalition cabinet has cancelled an extraordinary session set for Tuesday to discuss a security plan for the central mountains and Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon. Cabinet Secretary Shafik Mneimneh announced Monday. "The session has been put off until a date to be agreed upon in future contacts," Mr. Mneimneh said in a terse statement that failed to give any reason for the postponement. Administration sources, who declined to be named, said Socialist leader Walid Junblatt, who serves a minister of transport and tourism, had informed the Syrian-backed premier he would not be able to attend the session because he was ill. With Defence Minister Adel Osseiran still in the hospital and Finance Minister Camille Chamoun on a holiday in Scotland, President Amin Gemayel and Mr. Karami decided to call off the meeting, the sources said.

# Ramadan accuses Libyans and Iranians of mining Red Sea, says no deal yet on pipeline

By Lamis K. Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Iraq's First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan said Monday that Jordan and Iraq have not yet obtained satisfactory guarantees for the security of a projected Iraq-Jordan oil pipeline, and he accused Iran and Libya of being responsible for mining the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez.

The Iraqi leader, who arrived in Amman Monday, was talking in an interview with the Jordan Times following talks with His Majesty King Hussein, Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat and other senior Jordanian leaders. The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said Monday that during the talks Mr. Ramadan briefed the King on the latest developments in the four-year old Iran-Iraq war. Mr. Ramadan is leading an Iraqi delegation which includes Trade Minister Hassan Ali and oil and transport officials. The delegation members also held talks with Mr. Obeidat and other Jordanian ministers in which the \$1 billion oil pipeline project to carry Iraqi crude to Aqaba to help boost Iraqi oil exports was discussed.

The two countries initiated the project last month but only half of

oil transported through the pipeline and that they would not pay back any amount if the pipeline stopped functioning due to an Israeli sabotage.

According to Mr. Ramadan the American construction company has so far not agreed to this condition. But negotiations are still going on, Mr. Ramadan said.

The Iraqi leader explained that the project has to be executed by an American company because "the U.S. is the only power that can deter Israel from attacking a project executed by a major U.S. company."

Mr. Ramadan's statement that no security guarantees have been obtained for the pipeline appeared to contradict a recent statement by Industry, Trade and Tourism Minister Jawad Al Anani, that the security of the project is guaranteed.

Mr. Ramadan also talked about the series of blasts, apparently by mines, in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez which have damaged at least 16 vessels.

"We believe that Iran and Libya are behind the recent mine explosions in the Red Sea," the Iraqi official said, echoing a similar accusation made by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

"Egypt has shown full understanding of the dimensions of

the explosions and has taken the right stance," he said.

"The crisis in the Red Sea" aims at diverting the world's attention from the Gulf war and easing the pressure on Iran," he said.

In reply to a question on the Iran-Iraq war, Mr. Ramadan said that Iraq would continue "the economic and military war of attrition" against Iran until Tehran agrees to negotiate peace.

"In the face of the Iranian intransigence Iraq is left with one choice only," he said. "We cannot but continue with our military operations which aim at exhausting the Iranian military and economic resources, and to force Tehran, to accept peace," he said.

Petra quoted Mr. Ramadan as saying in an arrival statement that his visit was a routine one to coordinate efforts for greater cooperation between Jordan and Iraq.

Mr. Ramadan was met by a large ministerial welcoming party led by Prime Minister Obeidat.

He told the Iraqi News Agency before leaving Baghdad he would brief the Jordanian leaders on developments in Iraq's war with Iran. He said Iraq was ready to face any new offensive, but would support efforts to end the conflict.



His Majesty King Hussein Monday holds talks with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan (second from left) and Iraqi Trade and Industry Minister Hassan Ali (left) during a meeting attended by Prime Minister Ahmad Obeidat (second from right) and Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem (Petra photo)

## Austrian defence minister arrives

AMMAN (J.T.) — Austrian Defence Minister Friedhelm Frischenschlager arrived Monday.

Mr. Frischenschlager, who is here at the invitation of Jordanian Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant-General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, will tour a number of military and historical sites in Jordan, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Mr. Frischenschlager and the accompanying delegation were met upon arrival at the airport by Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid, Chief of Staff Lt.-Gen. Fathi Abu Talib, senior army officers and Austrian Ambassador to Jordan Arnold Moebius.

## Red Sea mining threatens Arab security, Masri says

By Rabab Mango  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Planting mines in the Red Sea does not constitute a direct threat to navigation in the Aqaba Gulf, but poses more threats to Arab security which in turn affects Jordan because the Red Sea is an Arab Sea, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri said Monday.

In an interview with Al Rai Arabic daily, Mr. Masri said: "We do not know who is responsible for planting the mines and whoever is behind the mining of the Red Sea wants to harm the Arab nation, particularly because of this difficult time which the Arab people are passing through."

The extension of "trouble" to the Red Sea area and the random hitting of ships, irrespective of the national carriers is a direct in-



Taher Al Masri  
location of intentional harm directed at the Arab people, Mr. Masri said.

## Mubarak stresses suspicions of Libyan links to Red Sea mining

CAIRO (Agencies) — President Hosni Mubarak on Monday reiterated Egypt's suspicions that Libya and Iran may be behind the laying of mines in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea, but put greater emphasis on Libya as the possible culprit.

Mr. Mubarak spoke to reporters and his comments were carried by the Middle East News Agency.

"We have suspicions that Libya is involved in the explosions that have happened in the Red Sea," Mr. Mubarak said in reply to a question. "As for Iran, I hope we do not find anything against it and I hope Iran is not involved in this aggressive action that harms navigation in the Red Sea."

Answering another question later Mr. Mubarak said: "I believe the Libyans did it, but until now we are waiting to find a mine to confirm our suspicions."

Lloyds shipping intelligence said Monday floating mines have been reported in three areas along the southern half of the Red Sea.

According to shipping sources, the reports came from the British government. But they did not say who found the mines and government officials were not immediately available for comment.

The areas given by Lloyd's are at the centre of the Red Sea northeast of Port Sudan, off the Saudi town of Al Qunfidhah and near Mocha, at its exit leading into the Gulf of Aden.

In the meantime, four British navy minehunting ships were due to sail from the British military base in Cyprus for the Suez Canal Sunday.

As the 30-year old ships loaded fuel and supplies for the voyage, a committee of Egyptian, British and American naval representatives began meeting in Cairo to plan the operation.

Meanwhile, a commentary by the official Iranian news agency, IRNA, Monday accused the United States of exploiting the mining of the Red Sea in order to reinforce its military presence in the region.

The lengthy commentary said "some of Washington's goals are

already being fulfilled," through the dispatch of U.S. minesweepers to the Red Sea at Egyptian request to clear the mines. It added that these targets included "a reinforced presence in the region and an anticipated creation of a few military bases in certain littoral states of the Red Sea."

A Soviet commentator charged on Monday that the United States was behind the mining of the Red Sea because it wants to turn the area into an "American lake."

Vladimir Nakaryakov wrote for the number two government news agency Novosti that "it would be extreme naivety to believe that Washington has planned a humane act" in sending U.S. minesweepers to the Red Sea.

Lloyds also said in London that a Soviet vessel has been damaged by a mine at the southern end of the Red Sea, the 16th merchant vessel to be hit in the mysterious explosions.

It said the 635-ton fish carrier Bastion hit the mine on Aug. 6. But the extent of the damage was not yet known.

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## 'Star wars' spectacular marks end of 1984 Olympic Games

LOS ANGELES (R) — A Hollywood spaceship and a Portuguese marathon man brought the curtain down on the 1984 Olympics in spectacular fashion. The closing ceremony Sunday night mixed sport and show business. 21st-century science fiction with the traditions of ancient Greece.

Some 93,000 spectators in the Los Angeles Coliseum cheered at sunset as Carlos Lopes romped home in the marathon to take the last of 221 gold medals that brought athletes from 140 countries to the Olympic Games.

As night descended, spectators and athletes alike gasped in amazement as a mock spaceship appeared above the stadium.

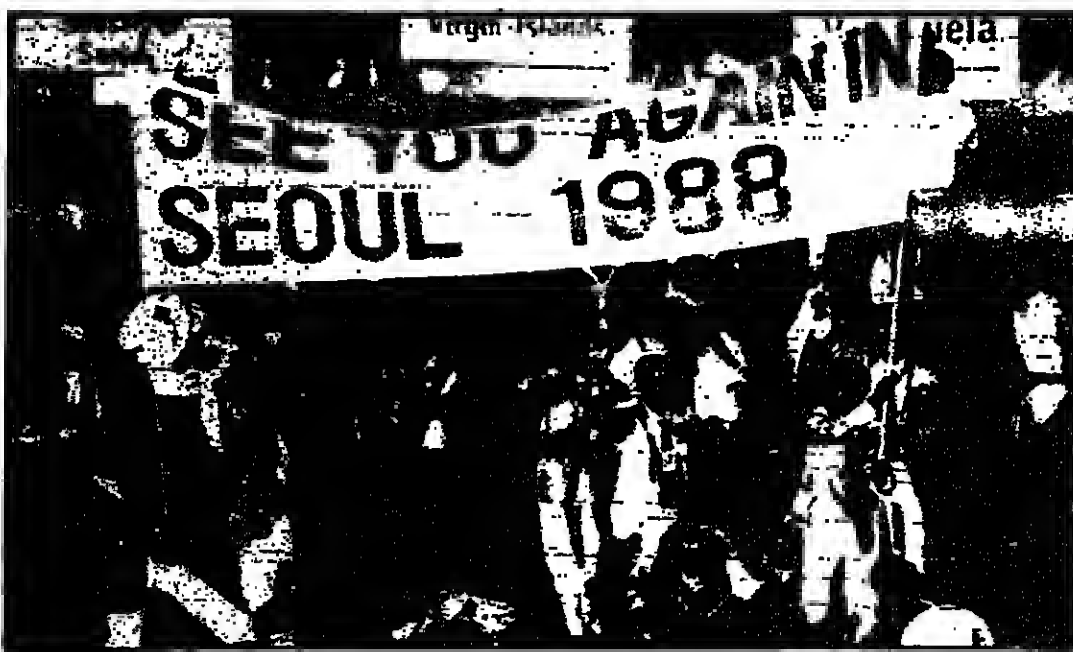
In the opening ceremony, a man zoomed into the stadium powered by a rocket. Hollywood's fantasy factory promised even better for the closing ceremony and did not disappoint.

The spaceship, multi-coloured strobe lights flashing, was borne by an unseen helicopter hovering in the dark night sky.

It was a fitting finale to what Los Angeles had billed in advance as the "greatest show on earth."

The games certainly turned out the greatest show on earth for the American team, which garnered a record 83 gold medals — the biggest haul by any country at any Olympics.

International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch closed the games and hailed "16 wonderful days of sport, peace and friendship under the Olympic flame."



South Korean athletes, hold a banner "See you again in Seoul 1988," during the closing ceremonies of the 23rd Olympic Games at Los Angeles on Sunday. The South Korean capital will host the next games in 1988 (AP wirephoto)

He made no mention of the boycott by the Soviet Union and 14 allies or the harsh denunciation of the games from Moscow.

But it did not go unnoticed in the fireworks honouring other cities which hosted past games that when it came to Moscow, the flashes lighting up the sky were nearly all red.

Then came the slick Hollywood show with green lasers crisscrossing the sky in a mock "star wars" battle.

The crowd joined in, waving coloured torches and whooping

with delight when the spaceship by 200 breakdancers, spinning and gyrating to the latest dance craze.

Amid all the showbusiness glitter, it was Hollywood actor Richard Basehart who supplied perhaps the most poignant moment of all.

After the Olympic flame was extinguished for another four years, to be lit again in Seoul in South Korea in 1988, he told the crowd: "So bright, so brief. The games are over. Now the memories begin."

appeared from nowhere.

A "Spaceman" perched at the base of the Olympic torch high over the coliseum boomed out: "I have come a long way because I like what I have seen... I salute you."

Fireworks exploded over the Los Angeles skyline and American pop singer Lionel Richie came on to sing his world-wide hit "All Night Long."

On a giant stage framed by cascading fountains, billowing smoke and flashing lights, he was joined See Olympic stories on page 6

## Hassan II meets Qadhafi to discuss Saharan issue

RABAT (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi met King Hassan II in the Moroccan frontier town of Oujda Monday, the official Moroccan news agency MAP said.

MAP said Col. Qadhafi was greeted on arrival by King Hassan who had arrived in the frontier town shortly before by train from Fez.

The agency said the Libyan and Moroccan heads of state had a meeting at the monarch's residence in Oujda but it gave no indication of the purpose of the talks.

There was no official confirmation reports that Algerian President Chadli Benjedid would join the two heads of state to try to

find a way out of the deadlock over the Western Sahara conflict, which has bitterly divided Morocco and Algeria since 1976.

The official Algerian news agency monitored in Paris has been silent about Mr. Benjedid's activities for Monday.

Col. Qadhafi, who appears to have taken the initiative in calling the frontier meeting, has been campaigning for a settlement of inter-Arab conflicts before the Arab summit due to be held in November in Saudi Arabia.

Informed sources said the meeting was prepared by Libyan and Moroccan envoys shuttling between Rabat and Tripoli.

## PFLP-GC reiterates its rejection of Aden accord

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, one of the main factions of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Monday reiterated its rejection of a political and organisational agreement signed by Fatah, the mainstream commando group in the PLO and a four-faction "democratic alliance" in Aden last June and ratified in Algiers in July.

The announcement came in a statement issued in Damascus after a meeting held by the PFLP-GC Central Committee to review the latest developments on the Palestinian arena.

The statement considered the agreement as a "retreat" from the goals of the Palestinian struggle. It also blamed the "democratic alliance" for the agreement and warned of its "dangerous repercussions" within the ranks of the Palestinian movement.

The PFLP-GC, headed by Ahmad Jibril, one of the factions within a four-faction "national alliance" calls for the PLO leader Yasser Arafat's resignation of his position as chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. The "national alliance" includes Saika, rebels within the Fatah movement and the Popular Struggle Front along with the PFLP-GC.



## Israeli parliament sworn in amid coalition deadlock

**OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R)** — Israel's new parliament was being sworn in Monday, but there was still no indication which of the 15 deeply divided parties will serve in the government.

Coalition negotiations, which have continued with little progress since last month's inconclusive election, were interrupted for the ceremony.

Police mounted a security operation around the parliament building and said they would deal firmly with demonstrators who broke the law.

Three organisations said they would hold a rally outside to protest against the election of extremist Rabbi Meir Kahane, who won a seat by campaigning for the expulsion of Israeli Arabs from the occupied territories.

Kahane supporters were denied police permission for a counter-demonstration because of the danger of clashes between the rival groups.

Some Labour and other left-wing parliamentarians said they would walk out of the chamber when Kahane entered to protest against what they termed his "openly racist views".

With the ruling Likud and opposition Labour parties apparently little closer to breaking three weeks of political deadlock, parliament was expected to recess immediately after the opening ceremony.

The election made Labour the biggest party in parliament with 44 of the 120 seats. Its leader, Shimon Peres, has been holding talks with the right wing Likud (41

seats), about forming a National Unity Coalition.

On Sunday night, the two parties set up sub-committees to try to forge common economic and foreign policies after failing to make progress in four previous meetings.

Thirteen other parties, ranging from ultra-nationalists to rabbis and Communists, hold the remaining 35 seats and a quarter of those elected were new parliamentarians.

With coalition negotiations expected to drag on for weeks, Labour and Likud agreed on two temporary parliamentary committees — finance and foreign affairs — to serve until a new government is formed.

However, they were unable to agree on a parliamentary speaker. Veteran Interior Minister Yosef Burg took the chair Monday, as the most senior parliamentarian.

into the Golan and eventually to the Jordan River.

In 1980, news of the Israeli fence at Wazzani caused a flurry in Beirut, partly because that was the year Shafik Wazzani took office as prime minister. According to Beirut press reports at the time, it was especially embarrassing that a creek bearing the same name as the prime minister had come under Israeli control.

The new fence reported by As Safir would appear to be an extension of the 1980 fence. Observers familiar with the area doubted that any such extension would be as long as the three to five kilometres reported by As Safir, given the hills and waterways in the area.

The Wazzani Creek is about four kilometres east of Metulla, Israel's northernmost town.

## U.N. to investigate report that Israel has fenced off Lebanese creek

**TEL AVIV (AP)** — The Lebanese government has asked United Nations forces in South Lebanon to investigate a report that Israel has fenced off a Lebanese creek that feeds a river flowing into Israel, a U.N. spokesman said Monday.

Timor Goksel, spokesman for U.N. forces in South Lebanon, said Prime Minister Rashid Karam's government made the request last week. But Mr. Goksel said U.N. observers have not yet been able to check the report, because Israel had refused to allow them to enter the area in question.

On Monday, the leftist Beirut newspaper As Safir said the Israeli recently moved their border forward three to five kilometres and fenced off part of the Wazzani Creek. The Lebanese newspaper said the Israelis had prevented residents of Tal Nehas village from returning to their homes in the reportedly fenced off area.

Officials in occupied Jerusalem, speaking on condition they not be identified further, said they had no comment on the As Safir report. Charges that Israel is stealing Lebanese water arise periodically in the Arab World's news media.

In one case, in 1980, U.N. observers reported that the Israelis did erect a new fence one kilometre north of the border, Goksel said. The area fenced in at that time included two springs, he said.

That area was near the village of Wazzani, which lies on the Lebanese side of the border facing the Golan Heights. Israel captured the Golan from Syria in the 1967 war and later annexed it.

The small Wazzani Creek flows into the Hasbani River, which rises in Lebanon and flows south

into the Golan and eventually to the Jordan River.

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## Iranian hijackers appear in Rome court

**ROME (R)** — Two young Iranians appeared in court Monday accused of hijacking an Airbus from Iran to Rome last week and kidnapping the 303 passengers and crew.

Hossein Eftekhari, 18, and Mohsen Ranghozar, 17, both wearing black shirts and khaki army trousers, raised their arms in victory salutes as they entered the Rome Assize Court.

The two, surrounded by a guard of paramilitary police throughout the 50-minute proceedings, which were then adjourned until later, appeared at ease, smiling and exchanging remarks with each other in the dock.

They face up to 21 years in prison if convicted.

A group of about five or six sympathisers of the People's Mujahedeen Organisation, Iran's main anti-Khomeini guerrilla group, to which Mr. Eftekhari and Mr. Ranghozar say they belong, were in the packed courtroom.



Iranian hijacker Hossein Eftekhari, 18, (left) makes the victory sign while he waits with fellow countryman Mohsen Ranghozar, 17, to appear in Rome court Monday (AP wirephoto).

JORDAN TELEVISION	
MAIN CHANNEL	23:05 Evening Show
17:30	Cartoons
17:50	Children Programme
18:20	Documentary
18:45	A special programme on the occasion of Korea's National Day
19:15	Programme review
19:30	A special programme on the Jewish Festival
22:00	News in Arabic
22:30	Arabic Series
22:50	Arabic Series
23:00	News in Arabic
FOREIGN CHANNEL	
18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:15	Sophia
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	News in Arabic
20:30	Have I Got You
21:10	Diana
22:00	News in English
22:15	Wagner
RADIO JORDAN	
88.5 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM	& party on 95.60 KHz. SW
07:00	Light Music
07:30	News Desk
08:00	Morning Show
08:30	News Summary
09:00	Morning Show
10:00	Pop Session
11:00	News Summary
12:00	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
14:00	Pop Session
15:00	News Bulletin
16:00	Science Fiction
17:00	Concert Hour
18:00	News Summary
19:00	News Bulletin
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:30	Evening Show
22:00	News Summary
22:30	Evening Show
23:00	News Headlines

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENT	
FILM	"Gone With The Wind" at the American Centre at 6:30 p.m.
CULTURAL CENTRES	
Royal Cultural Centre	Tel. 6610267
American Centre	44371
American Centre Library	41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Gauche Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Tripoli Cultural Centre	39777
Haya Arts Centre	665195
Husseini Youth City	667181
Y.W.C.A.	664251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	443555
CHURCHES	
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)	Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic)	Jabal Luweibdeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)	Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox)	Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer)	Jabal Amman, 41559.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafiah	771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafiah	774261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)	Ashrafiah, 771751.
Armenian Apostolic Church (Inter-denominational)	meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum	Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum	Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Ona (Clashed Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Armenian Museum	Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Montazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum)	Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt (1916).
Sports City, Amman	Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
AMMAN AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
08:50	Cairo (MS)
09:15	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30	Bucharest (RJ)
09:45	Damascus (RJ)
09:55	Cairo (RJ)
09:55	Dubai, Kuwait (RJ)
09:55	Jeddah (RJ)
09:55	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:00	Dhahran (RJ)
10:20	Beirut (RJ)
10:35	Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
10:40	Singapore (RJ)
12:30	Moscow (SU)
14:40	Kuwait (KU)
15:25	London (RJ)
16:40	Larissa (RJ)
16:45	Baghdad (IA)
16:50	Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)
17:30	New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:00	Isanbul (RJ)
18:00	Bucharest (RJ)
18:05	Amsterdam, Isanbul (KLM)
18:30	Cairo (RJ)
18:45	Rome, Damascus (AZ)
19:15	Zurich, Larissa (SR)
19:20	Batou (MEA)
19:45	Tripoli (RJ)
19:50	Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
20:28	Athens (OA)
21:00	Cairo (MS)
21:05	Cairo (RJ)
06:45	Baghdad (RJ)
DEPARTURES	
05:45	Cairo (RJ)
06:30	Damascus (RJ)
06:30	Beirut (RJ)
06:50	Cairo (MS)
07:15	Aqaba (RJ)
11:15	Bucharest (RJ)
11:15	Tripoli (RJ)
11:45	Geneva, Madrid (RJ)
12:00	Paris, London (RJ)
12:15	Vienna, New York (RJ)
12:15	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
12:30	Isanbul (RJ)
12:30	Rome (RJ)
12:30	Larissa (RJ)
14:30	Moscow (SU)
15:40	Kuwait (KU)
19:30	Kuwait, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
MONEY EXCHANGE	
Local currency rates in J.O.D.	
Belgian franc	85.5/ 65.9
Dutch guilder	17.5/ 18.2
Egyptian pound	320.6/ 325.3
French franc	43.1/ 43.4
Irish pound	390.6/ 395.6
Italian lire (for 100)	21.5/ 21.7
Japanese yen (for 100)	158.4/ 159.4
Kuwaiti dinar	1296.3/ 1303.6
Lebanese lira	63.1/ 63.1
Omani rial	1110/ 1117
Qatari riyal	106.1/ 106.5
Saudi riyal	109.6/ 110.7
Swedish crown	45.9/ 46.3
Swiss franc	157.1/ 158
Syrian lira	47.7/ 48.5
U.A.R. dirham	105.1/ 105.5
U.K. sterling pound	504.3/ 507.3
U.S. dollar	386.5/ 388.5
W. German mark	132.3/ 133.1
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.	
Low/high temperature in deg.C.	
Amman	17/31
Aqaba	22/36
Desert	18/35
Jordan Valley	23/37

## Book says Jews may be living in wrong country

**LONDON (AP)** — The homeland of the Jews depicted on the Old Testament was not Palestine but the fertile western hills of what is now Saudi Arabia, a distinguished Lebanese professor claims in a new book reviewed by the Sunday Times.

Kamal Salibi, a history professor at the American University in Beirut, doesn't dispute that by the time of Jesus, Jewish history had become firmly rooted in Palestine, now the state of Israel, the paper said.

He also doesn't dispute that there was a Jewish presence in Palestine even in Old Testament times, the paper said.

"But the theory he develops — one that outraged biblical scholars have so far been unable to refute — is that the Old Testament relates a story which unfolded in the fertile coastal hills of western Arabia, now the Saudi provinces of Asir and the southern Hejaz."

It is there, Mr. Salibi says, that David and Solomon established their kingdoms and that the origins of Judaism, Christianity and Islam should be sought, the Sunday Times said.

His book, *The Bible Came From Arabia*, to be published shortly by the West German magazine Der Spiegel, is backed by a mass of detailed geographical and linguistic evidence, the paper said.

"I was simply searching for place-names of non-Arabic origin in Western Arabia, when the evidence that the whole Bible land was there struck me in the face," Mr. Salibi wrote.

"Nearly all the Biblical place-names were concentrated in an area approximately 600 kilometres by 200 kilometres wide, comprising what are today Asir



Kamal Salibi and the southern part of the Hejaz," he wrote.

"All the coordinates of the places involved, as described in the Hebrew Bible, were also traceable there — a fact of the first importance, since these coordinates have never really proved traceable in the countries hitherto believed to have been the Bible lands," he wrote.

To test his theory, the Sunday Times said, Mr. Salibi went back to the original Old Testament text and found many of the original place names were unwittingly misconstructed by scholars who collated and standardised Biblical texts between the 6th and 10th Centuries A.D.

Using the original Hebrew texts, the paper said, "to his astonishment, he found that he could swiftly pinpoint the locations of the stories concerned and follow them through as the characters moved from place to place."

"He concluded that many of the place names in the Biblical texts had been unrecognized as such and were translated as nouns instead — and that in other cases, because the action was assumed to be in Palestine, place names were often allocated in quite the wrong direction," the paper said.

## Gulf ministers to hold defence talks on Sept. 18

**RIVADH (R)** — Foreign and defence ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council will discuss efforts to end the Gulf war and way to strengthen defences at a meeting due to begin on Sept. 18, a senior council official said Monday.

Ibrahim Al Sobhi, assistant secretary-general for political affairs at the six-member council, told Reuters the two-day meeting in Saudi Arabia would also discuss a proposed \$43-million aid package to help North Yemen rec-

construct parts of the country damaged by a 1982 earthquake.

The council groups Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates.

The talks come ahead of joint military manoeuvres scheduled to take place in Saudi Arabia in October amid concern over the war between Iran and Iraq, which have recently attacked gulf shipping in an escalation of their 46-month-old conflict.

## Trial of 31 Jehovah's Witnesses starts in Ankara

**ANKARA (R)** — Thirty-one Turkish Jehovah's Witnesses went on trial here Monday, facing jail terms of up to seven years for propagating their religion against the interests of the state.

They are being tried under article 163 of the penal code, which aims at maintaining predominantly Muslim Turkey as a formally secular state.

Any sentences could be in-

creased by a third if the court finds the offence was committed with use of printed material.

The defendants were detained in June when police raided a meeting house after two of them were caught selling religious literature. Eleven are still in custody.

The case comes at a time when Turkey is under pressure from European governments to improve its human rights record.

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Al-Ahli, Abdali	664164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen	777101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafiah	775111
Army, Madaba	91611
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Mohammad Ali Souki	776721
Dr. Amin Abdul Jabbar	676722
MARKET PRICES	
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Apple (local)	300/250
Apple (red)	330/300
Apricots	600/500
Banana	200/170
Banana (Muhajreen)	240/210
Beans	250/220
Cabbage	150/120
Carrot	140/110
Cauliflower (white)	130/100
Cherries (all kinds)	800/700
Cucumber (large)	150/120
Cucumber (small)	240/200
Eggplant (large)	100/70
Eggplant (small)	120/90
Figs	480/300
Garlic	280/150
Grapes	260/220
Lemon	180/150
Malware	70/50
Marrow (large)	130/100
Marrow (small)	160/120
Onion (dry)	140/110
Onion	450/400
Oranges	350/300
Parsley	100/80
Peas	500/450
Pepper (sweet)	150/120
Pepper (hot green)	150/120
Pistachios	350/300
Potatoes	220/190
Sweet Melon	160/130
Tomatoes	120/90
Water Melon	140/110

Handwritten signature or mark.



## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Arab children to visit Irbid

IRBID (J.T.) — Yarmouk University has prepared a special programme for the visit of the 100 Arab children currently touring Jordan. The programme includes an art performance, a tour of the university campus and a visit to the university's natural history museum. The visit to the university is part of a tour of Irbid Governorate organised for the visiting Arab children. The Arab children are visiting Jordan at the invitation of Her Majesty, Queen Noor as part of a joint Arab culture programme.

## Alia introduces Aqaba excursion fare

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, has introduced a new excursion fare to Aqaba. A return ticket to Aqaba with a minimum stay of two days and a maximum stay of ten days will cost JD 18. The excursion fare, effective from the beginning of this month, also applies to children.

## Arabic academy holds elections

AMMAN (Petra) — Dr. Abdul Karim Khalifa has been re-elected president of the Jordan Academy of Arabic. During a recent meeting the academy's council also re-elected the following as members of the academy's executive bureau, Dr. Mahmoud Al Samrah, Dr. Sa'eed Al Tal, Dr. Mahmoud Ibrahim and Dr. Issa Al Na'ouri. Dr. Samra has been re-elected deputy-president.



**KING MEETS SHARIF ZAID:** His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces Monday meets Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant General Sharif Zaid (left) for discussions related to the Armed Forces. (Petra photo)

## Ministry approves new administration system

AMMAN (J.T.) — The new draft administration system for the Ministry of Education has been approved by the ministry's planning and co-ordination committee, according to a story published Monday in the local Arabic daily Sawt Al Shaab. The new draft system is an amendment to the present system, issued in 1980, under which education departments were established in the country's five governorates.

Under the new system these departments of education and their 20 education offices will be replaced by 15 directorates of education in the governorates and districts. The new system necessitates the appointment of three assistants to the director of education who will supervise technical and administration services in the amended system, the report said.

## Yarmouk University to open technical college

## JD15m industrial company established

AMMAN (Petra) — A JD 15 million Arab Industrial Engineering Company will be established in Jordan, with the capital to be shared by the Pension Fund, the Armed Forces, a number of Jordanian banks and investment institutions and some Arab investment institutions. This statement was released after a meeting Monday of the Constituent General Assembly of the new company at the Pension Fund.

Also during the meeting, which was presided over by Dr. Bassam Al Saket, the director general of the Pension Fund, a board of directors for the new company was formed with one representative from the Pension Fund, the Jordanian Armed Forces, the Housing Bank, the Social Security Corporation, the Yarmouk University Investment Fund and two representatives from the Arab Industrial Investment Company and the Arab Mining Company (ARMICO).

The company whose founders own 80 per cent of the capital, aims to establish an industrial project for cast metals and for producing various engineering casts, which will serve as a nucleus for a developing Arab industry.

The project, which will take

three years to implement, will be constructed on a plot of land close to the Yarmouk University permanent site in order to achieve scientific and practical cooperation between the company and the university, particularly in the field of student training.

Initially, Dr. Badran said, the college will accept 70 students during the year 1984/85 and up to 200 students in the coming few years.

Discussing the aims behind the establishment of the college, Dr. Badran said that its establishment is in implementation of an agreement between Yarmouk University and Adib Hijawi establishment in order to provide more opportunities of technical education for students to prepare them for jobs in the engineering and scientific fields, thereby contributing towards meeting the needs of the country for such specialisations.

## New technical college

Meanwhile the Yarmouk University has decided to establish an intermediate technical college to be called the Adib Hijawi Col-

## First industrial festival displays variety of quality products

By Salameh B. Ne'mati  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Officials at the First Jordanian Industrial Festival, currently being held at the Housing Bank Complex, said the exhibition attracts more than 10,000 visitors a day. The industrial exhibition, in which more than 70 companies are participating, displays a variety of local products, many of which were described as being of high quality with competitive specifications.

Products on display in the various sections of the exhibition hall include refrigerators, metal and plastic pipes, kitchen sets, paints, fiberglass and insulation materials, furniture, batteries and leather products such as suitcases and shoes.

The exhibition also includes a wide range of foodstuffs such as canned food, fruit juice, sweets and mineral water.

The most outstanding products on show at the one-month exhibition are the solar panel and central heating systems produced by

two Jordanian companies and TV antennas with special specifications to suit the geographical terrain of Jordan. These antennas will enable Jordanians to receive broadcasts from a number of neighbouring Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia, Egypt and the United Arab Emirates, according to the manufacturers.

The quality of kitchen sets manufactured by certain local companies look competitive with similar European and American products. The only shortcoming of these products is that the wood and certain fixtures are imported.

The furniture manufactured by the Insulating Insulation Company attracted a lot of attention from visitors to the vast showroom. The same company also manufactures insulation material for packaging in addition to protective containers.

## Variety of products

Leather products, ready-to-wear garments, bed sheets, household cleaning chemicals and

paints occupy a good part of the exhibition space as well as some construction and electrical appliance products.

The 51 per cent government-owned Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company is displaying a variety of products including machine lubricating and vehicle oils.



However, the number of companies participating in the exhibition is very low taking into consideration the number of registered companies in the Kingdom.

Mr. Ahmad Al Kurdi, supervisor of the exhibition said that all products on show, including the

decoration work, were set up within a week and that many companies did not participate because they were approached at short notice.

The number of industrial institutions in the Kingdom increased from 3,290 in 1968 to 6,445 in 1982. The industrial sector today employs more than 49,000 workers with an investment of over JD 230 million in this sector.

Despite the increase in companies, the industrial sector in the country still suffers many problems such as the lack of market research and feasibility studies, marketing limitations and high tariffs. Another problem facing the industrial sector is the lack of proper advertising campaigns and public relations to boost the confidence of consumers to purchase local products.

## Foreign competition

Experts in economy say that the government's protection of certain industrial products against imported similar goods could

cause a decline in the quality of that particular product. Many experts hold the opinion that the door should be open for imports, and that the quality of Jordanian products should be upgraded to compete with imported commodities.

The industrial exhibition, which is being held for the first time in Jordan, was inaugurated Saturday by Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism Jawad Al Anani on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne. It was organised by "Al Mustahlek" (The Consumer) economic magazine in cooperation with the Housing Bank and will run until Sept. 11.

The First Jordanian Industrial Festival includes the staging of many local media activities and welfare parties to collect funds, the proceeds of which will go to the Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Handicapped and to the founding of a research centre for developing Jordanian industry.

## Jerash Festival to stage music of all notes from raucous rock to foot-tapping jazz

By a Jordan Times  
Staff Writer

In this second of two articles previewing the Third Jerash Festival, the Jordan Times highlights some of the local and foreign groups who will be performing music, drama and poetry at the cultural festival which starts on Aug. 16.

AMMAN — Poetry and literature on the Artemis Steps, classical music in the South Theatre, military marches in the Forum and drama on the stage of the Sound and Light Theatre are just a few of the cultural activities that will be taking place at the Jerash Festival over the coming two weeks.

From raucous progressive rock music to classical orchestras and from Arabic rababas to foot-tapping jazz, all musical tastes are catered for at the festival by both foreign and local groups.

Arabic music is well represented at the festival with the National Institute Arabic Music Band of Morocco, the Arabic Music Orchestra from Egypt, the

Fuhais Folk Troupe and local Arabic bands. Arabic music is not only easy to listen to and fun to dance to but it is also interesting to look at the instruments used to create this individual musical sound: the oud (guitar, lute), tabl (skin drum) and the rababa.

## Classics

The excellent acoustics and roomy stage of the South Theatre make it an ideal venue for classical concerts and large orchestras. The Jordanian Armed Forces Orchestra will be giving a classical concert in this theatre whilst other classical concerts can also be heard at other locations around

the site.

An interesting visiting ensemble is the Young Strings in Action orchestra which is made up of children between the ages of three to 18. The 92 member string ensemble was formed by Sheila Johnson five years ago and the philosophy behind the orchestra is that children watching other children play has far more effect than if children watch adults perform. Mrs. Johnson also believes in the therapy of music for children with learning disabilities as it is a creative outlet where they can develop their talents.

Lebanese guitarist Jihad Azkoul will also be appearing at the festival when he will give two classical guitar recitals. Azkoul studied with Uruguayan Maestro Abel Carlevaro for three years and Latin American and Spanish influences are very much in evidence in his programme.

## Jazz it up

Mainstream, traditional and modern jazz can all be heard at the Jerash Festival. "Specialists in hot dance rhythms", the Chicago Footwarmers will play a wide range of jazz styles from the middle to late 1920's through to the early 1940's. The group was formed in 1960 by trumpeter-tubaist Mike Walbridge and has performed at numerous jazz festivals in the United States as well as in many noted



Chicago-area jazz clubs.

Also on the jazz scene there will be performances by the Amman Jazz Band who play established jazz classic numbers, a little modern jazz and some of their own numbers which are very good — listen out for "Desert Swing" written by the band.

Other local bands performing at the festival include the progressive rock band Troy and Yarmouk University music bands. Whilst wandering up and down the colonnades it is worth stopping and listening to these bands as they can provide some very good and informal entertainment.

## Forum marches

The Jordanian Armed Forces, who proved very popular last year with their daily marches around the Forum, will also be attending the festival this year.

Local theatre is well represented at this year's festival with six Arabic plays by Jordanian theatre groups including a musical

play and a comedy show.

Cleveland's Fairmount Theatre of the Deaf (FTD) will be adding a different feel to the theatre with their silent communication and clever mime sequences. The FTD is America's first professional theatre for the deaf, created in 1975 by one deaf and one hearing actor. The FTD is not only for the deaf as for each silent actor or mime there is a speaking actor who interprets the sign language for the audience. In this way the audience not only enjoys the performance but also learns to understand the communication methods used by deaf and dumb people.

## Smircus

During the festival the FTD will present their award-winning show Smircus — A Sign Mime Circus. Smircus is a make-believe circus where there are animal trainers and trapeze artists and even a ring-master but they all come from the audience's imagination.

Children are well catered for at the festival with a series of plays and puppet shows to be staged in the Sound and Light Theatre. These shows are not exclusive to the children, many adults can get a lot of pleasure from these delightful performances. There will also be a playground and children's area at the festival site where youngsters can read books, hear stories and play.

## Exhibitions, displays

Between performances or during the day there is still plenty to see. Visitors can browse around the various exhibitions of crafts, fine arts, media presentations and books, staged at various locations on the site.

It is well worth taking time to have a close look at these displays, rather than just giving them a cursory glance as you pass by, as there are many interesting and educational activities behind the scenes, especially in the crafts exhibition where visitors can often have a go at trying out the traditional skills for themselves.

There is certainly plenty to see, hear and do at the Jerash Festival this year and there is enough time to have a look at most of the events as the festival runs for 16 days, from Aug. 16 to Aug. 31.



The Jordanian Armed Forces Band (above) will be repeating their popular military marches in the Forum area at this year's festival. Between performances visitors will be able to browse around the crafts exhibition (below) which display traditional skills such as pottery, woodwork and embroidery (Photos by Anne Counsell)



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## NOTICE NOTICE

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the Indian Independence Day, a special ceremony will be held at 9:15 a.m. on August 15, 1984, at the Indian ambassador's residence near the Third Circle.

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Location: Southern Um Uthaina, opposite Al Hussein Housing Estate.  
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## THE ROYAL DANISH EMBASSY office of the commercial counsellor Amman.

opened officially on Aug. 1, 1984

The embassy is located at the Professionals Union Building, second floor, suite No. 4, Shmeisani (near Concord Cinema). The official office hours of the embassy are Sunday through Thursday

from 09:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.  
Tel: 677891 and 677897  
Telex 23773 AMBDK JO  
P.O. Box 926696, Amman.



Jazz drummer Rajah Kaway (above) and the Amman Jazz Band will be performing their particular brands of traditional and modern jazz at the forthcoming Jerash Festival. On a different musical note, the Young Strings in Action ensemble (below) will be adding youthful variety to the festival's music programme (J.T. file photos)



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## Where the danger lies

THERE is nothing more detrimental to Israel's statehood than for Israelis to think that employing extremism with the Arabs could work. He who thinks that Menachem Begin's ascendancy to power in 1977 was the major reason behind Anwar Sadat's decision to make his trip to Jerusalem may have a point; but to say that this move has set a pattern, that the more extremist the Israelis get the softer Arab resistance becomes, is indeed a dangerous mistake.

Those Israeli moderates who were deeply shocked and distressed by the results of the general elections last month had a good cause to be grieved. The gains that the right and the extremists have made were all at the expense of Israel's future and well-being. Infact, the moderates had every reason to mourn their luck.

Naturally, we in Jordan are concerned that Israel, armed by the U.S. to the teeth and led by extremist and bellicose leaders, would do anything to redraw the Middle East map in favour of its ambitions in the area. Jordan is in fact alarmed that Israelis like generals Sharon and Fitan would not hesitate a second to invade this country on a pretext similar to that used in Lebanon: to protect the security of their state. It is far-fetched for some to agree with this analysis; but was it not almost unimaginable that Begin send his troops up to the gates of an Arab capital two years ago? And, look at the mess in Israel today. Did not the voters move to the right — to Tehiya and Kach — looking for leadership, exactly when the "reasonable" leaders showed they have very little to offer?

Of course Jordan could not afford to ignore the Israeli threat. Nor could we afford to underestimate the other dangers stemming from a host of other factors, elsewhere. The real issue, nevertheless, is, and will always be, not whether Jordan can protect itself against external aggression and foreign designs, but whether this country can be helped to exert enough moderating influence in an area that is as explosive as a powder keg.

Everyday we ask ourselves where we are heading to, what the Jews of Israel are doing to themselves — and, by implication, to us; and we ask about the future — twenty, thirty, fifty years from now. We realise just how difficult the challenge is for Jordan to go through all of this. But we are even more pessimistic about the area's future generations and how they are likely to be.

# Syria's economy under high pressure

By Joyce R. Starr

DAMASCUS — "The great military pressures, the situation in Lebanon, particularly the Israeli invasion, have created great pressures on the Syrian economy," said Hiram Mutewalli, acting governor of the Central Bank of Syria. "Our problem now," he added, "is to have peace so that we can organise our economy. If not, we will have to go with the wishes of Moscow, the United States or even Peking."

In a series of interviews, senior economic figures in the Syrian government returned frequently to the theme of peace and its relationship to Syria's economic future.

"We want to reduce our defence spending," said Kamal Sharaf, the minister of state for planning affairs. "I wish to emphasise my position with Israel. We would use this money for social expenditures."

"The more we feel the Israeli threat is reduced," he added, "the more we can allocate for the benefit of the Syrian citizen."

Defence spending comprises an

amazing 56 per cent of Syria's 1984 current accounts budget and 30 per cent of the total government budget. Mr. Sharaf pointed out that defence costs have increased three-fold since 1978, while Arab aid has decreased by \$1 billion to \$1.4 billion for 1984. Saudi Arabia is the only Arab country that has consistently honoured the 1979 Baghdad commitment to help Syria in the ongoing confrontation with Israel.

Syrian officials also indicated that President Hafez Al-Assad "wants to cut our material obligations in Lebanon, not only our military presence but our support for certain factions."

Sources close to Mr. Assad said that the 1982 confrontation with Israel cost more than \$1 billion, and that military spending in Lebanon still averages \$250,000 per day. Smuggling of imports from Lebanon, initially tolerated and even encouraged as a channel for consumer goods, has become an additional burden for Syrian government coffers. The illegal trade has grown to absorb about 10 per cent of legal revenues and created a public obsession for foreign goods that threatens local industries.

While still far from crisis proportions, strains on the economy are nonetheless widely, and worriedly, discussed here. Foreign exchange shortages have plagued Syria for years, but currency reserves are now at a low of about \$600 million. The 1984 inflation rate is expected to be 13 per cent to 15 per cent, about double last year's rate.

Syria's foreign debt is still relatively minor, \$2.3 billion, and government authorities claim it is owed entirely to foreign governments at concessional rates. But this does not account for Soviet military loans — \$2 billion since 1982 and \$12 billion to \$13 billion since 1973 — as yet repaid only in battered goods.

Imports were reduced in 1983, bringing the current accounts deficit in the balance of trade to \$509 million. But declining oil prices bode ill for crude oil exports. Syria's dominant source of foreign earnings, while the world recession has badly hurt other key exports such as cotton and textiles, "Our businessmen know what's happening to the American inter-

eresi rate," said Mr. Mutewalli, the Central Bank official, "not just in the morning, but every two minutes."

But dry statistics only partially explain the readiness of government officials to talk about the diversion of military resources for social development. Although the Assad regime has finally achieved its long-coveted recognition as a major political power in the Arab World, the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party is increasingly aware that it cannot afford to ignore social promises made to its constituency.

Political oppression may be an effective substitute for genuine legitimacy in the short-run, but economic oppression — of the agrarian-based Alawites in particular, but also of the growing proportion of rural workers who have migrated to the cities — is more dangerous, and violates the ruling party's tenets.

"The deterioration," one Syrian businessman confessed, "is now so obvious that the president himself is taking charge."

The socio-economic pressures facing Mr. Assad are far from insignificant. Syria has the highest birthrate in the Arab World. Sev-

enteen per cent of the population is under the age of four and 41 per cent is between five and 19. The literacy rate has been raised under the Assad regime — but to maintain it will be difficult with the current birthrate.

Per capita income in Syria is fairly low, about \$1,500, and many people hold several jobs.

The 1963 nationalisation and the launching of many large but impractical industrial projects have also hurt the economy, diverting resources from the agricultural sector, drawing rural dwellers to the city, and inspiring a work ethic in which decision-makers "did what they wanted, because no one was going to ask how much money was being lost," as one Syrian said.

Typical of the stories going around — many of which may be apocryphal — is that of an expensively built paper factory that has sat for six years only partly operational "because it costs more to import the raw materials than to pay the employees to do nothing."

Yet President Assad is rarely blamed for these mistakes. Instead, the criticism is leveled most-

ly at his advisers. But whether he can now redirect the economic ship of state on a stable and productive course is a leading question here.

Military parity with Israel and preparedness against "the ever-present Israeli threat" are no less imperative to the man on the street than they were 10 years ago, and have even been amplified by the Lebanon experience. But when senior officials mention the economic benefits of peace, they appear to be reflecting a subtle, but important, political turning point in the ongoing Syrian drama.

"Our president is a patient and determined man," said Mr. Sharaf, the planning minister. "Therefore, if we are forced to continue building our defences against Israel, we are prepared to do so. But we would rather go in the opposite direction."

The writer is director of the Near East Programme of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University in Washington. She contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

## Oriental Jews: 'Less hawkish than usually portrayed'

By Israel Shahak

FOR many years, but particularly since 1977 when the Israeli Labour party lost power, the myth has been propagated that Oriental Jews are more "hawkish" and "anti-Arab" than the Ashkenazi Jews, and that this is why the Likud government takes a harder line than its predecessors. This myth, which the defeated Labour Party did much to propagate so as to disguise their own hawkish like Golda Meir, and their own ineptitude, is especially dangerous because as in the case of every half-truth, it is worse than an outright lie.

First, the very concept of "Oriental Jews" and synonyms like "Sephardis" are modern terms, invented not by Oriental Jews themselves, but by Ashkenazis, and quite recently too.

They are also quite artificial, meaning simply "non-Ashkenazi," and except for small numbers of young intellectuals or students do not command any deep loyalties or common characteristics. These do exist, but are limited to particular Jewish communities, Moroccan Jews, Yemenite Jews, etc. call themselves "Moroccans" and "Yemenites" and do have distinct community characteristics within the general

Jewish trends.

A particular Jewish community is not always identified with the borders of a modern state. The Iraqi Jewish community does not include Jews from the mountains, only those from the towns of the Mesopotamian valley. Syrian Jews do not exist: there are three distinct communities: the Jews of Damascus, of Aleppo and of Kimsal (a town in the Kurdish area of Syria), with the Jews of Aleppo and Damascus disliking each other to an extraordinary degree. About a year ago the head of the community of Aleppo Jews in Mexico declared that his community was trying to marry among itself, but if no brides from Aleppo were available, they would be prepared to settle on a Turkish Jewish bride, but never on one from Damascus.

In short, while the particular Jewish community is still (except among the assimilated Jews in the diaspora or the richer and more educated in Israel) a living reality to itself and to others, the abstraction of "Oriental Jews" simply conceals the reality. The situation among the Ashkenazis is similar except that the minority which has become "Westernised," and so homogeneous, is much greater. Here too, the reality of their political character resides in the particular communities and not in the

"Ashkenazi" abstraction.

This can be illustrated by the average voting patterns of the various communities in the 1981 elections. The difference between the Iraqi Jews and the Poles or Russians is very small, while the Yemenite Jews, and even more so the Moroccans, do indeed have a distinctive voting pattern of their own. A wealth of other data shows that other, smaller "Oriental" Jewish communities are more dovish than the Iraqi community. The Bulgarian Jews (all Balkan Jews count as "Oriental") are proverbially and actually one of the most left-wing and dovish Jewish communities, certainly more so than the Poles or Russians. Egyptian Jews are also on the average dovish and liberal, while the Aleppo Jews strongly support Ariel Sharon, and so on.

The Jewish communities which go under the name "Oriental" can be divided into three broad groups: small communities from mountainous or far away countries, such as Georgians (USSR), Kurds, Indian Jews from Kochin, etc.; Jewish communities which came under the rule of the Ottoman or Iranian empires; and the major Jewish communities outside this empire, in essence the Moroccan and Yemenite communities.

The first group, comprising alt-

gether less than five per cent of the Israeli Jewish population, has a negligible influence on Israeli politics. They possess some extremely primitive characteristics: Georgian Jews, for example, still practise the custom of kidnapping their brides (at about the age of 15-16) for their exclusive form of marriage. Politically, they are both patriarchal and vengeful: whole clans will sell their votes on the orders of the clan leaders, and changes from 90 per cent of votes for Likud to 90 per cent of votes for the Labour alignment are frequent and customary. In general terms there is no significant difference between Jews from the territories of the Ottoman empire and those from Eastern Europe, either in politics or in social attitudes. There is, however, a great difference between both those groups taken together, and the Moroccan and Yemenite Jews.

This difference is easy to understand if we disabuse ourselves of misleading concepts such as "European" or "Levantine" and "Asiatic."

The civilisation of the Ottoman (and to a lesser extent the Iranian) empire had an important influence: once in the period of its greatness, roughly 1450-1650, and again when it transformed and modernised itself, relatively successfully, during 1869-1914. Of

the latter phase, there is no reason to suppose that in, say, 1880 Jewish communities in cities like Salonika, Istanbul, Cairo or Damascus were less "developed" than those in the smaller towns of Eastern Europe where the great majority of Russian and Polish Jews then lived. The differences came later, partly because of the large-scale Jewish emigration from Eastern Europe to America and other Western countries, and partly because of the internal emigration from the small towns to the cities. More important here is what, even in 1948, the Jews of the bigger cities in what was once the Ottoman empire had in common with Jews of Eastern Europe on one hand, and what differentiated these two groups from the Moroccan and Yemenite Jews on the other.

First, the power of the Jewish community over its individual members was quite different. A Jew in Cairo or Warsaw had the right to smoke a cigarette on the sabbath in public, to send his son or daughter to a school not approved by the local rabbis, and to read the books and newspapers he wanted to. In contrast, a Jewish community in a small town in Eastern Europe or in Yemen or Morocco determined for the individual all these and many other social

conditions.

To give one example: all Jewish women in Yemen were illiterate (in Hebrew too) until 1948, as were most Moroccan Jewish women. On the other hand, the level of female Jewish education in cities like Baghdad or Cairo was not much different from that of East European Jews. There is no doubt that the political tendencies of the Jews are very much influenced by their attachment to religion, with strong correlation between fanaticism and chauvinism or anti-Arab attitudes.

The difference between the homogeneous small towns and the quarters of the big cities points to a more positive development. As the influence of the automatic attachment to the community loosens, so support for the Likud (or the religious parties) among Moroccan and Yemenite Jews lessens.

This process is strongest among those with university education, and in recent years there have grown up groups of Moroccan and Yemenite intellectuals who strongly contest the political allegiances of their own communities. Although at present their numbers are limited, there is no doubt that in time their influence will increase — Middle East International.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Well-planned operation

THE MINING of the Red Sea has achieved its first and most important goal, that is opening this sea to Western military forces, and American forces in particular, to show off their muscle in the area. Those who have planted the Arab mines and showed great interest in dynamiting them at the right time and place are the ones who stand behind mining the Red Sea.

The presence of continuous control over the sea and the advanced technology behind the mines planted make it difficult to assume that the mining of the sea is a terrorist act, committed by a terrorist group. On the contrary it seems that it is an organised and well-planned operation.

Any attempt to relieve the U.S.A. of the responsibility for the mining is doomed to failure, because the early despatch of U.S. ships to the Red Sea discloses its relation with the incident.

The extensive existence of naval forces in the territorial waters of Arab countries and the method the U.S.A. follows in tackling similar issues leads one to enquire about the other goals for such a military existence.

Arab countries overlooking the Red Sea should have discussed the issue and called for an international effort to clear the Red Sea instead of charging the ones who might have interest in the operation to clear the sea from mines.

### Al Dustour: An Arab Red Sea

THE NAVIGATION crisis in the Red Sea will not end by a call upon the Western countries to assist in clearing and sweeping the sea mines as long as the Red Sea countries have not agreed on a security and political formula, capable of preventing the recurrence of such terrorist actions.

This does not mean that the world states be relieved of their responsibility towards international navigation in this vital artery. In view of the importance of this sea and its strategic position in the Arab territories, Arabs should bear their responsibility towards navigation in it, particularly as some intruders are now trying to find a place for themselves in it. We do not believe that Arab disputes might obstruct reaching an agreement among the Arab states overlooking the Red Sea with a view to forming a special Arab organisation which will be charged with securing the freedom of navigation in it.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Full Arab review

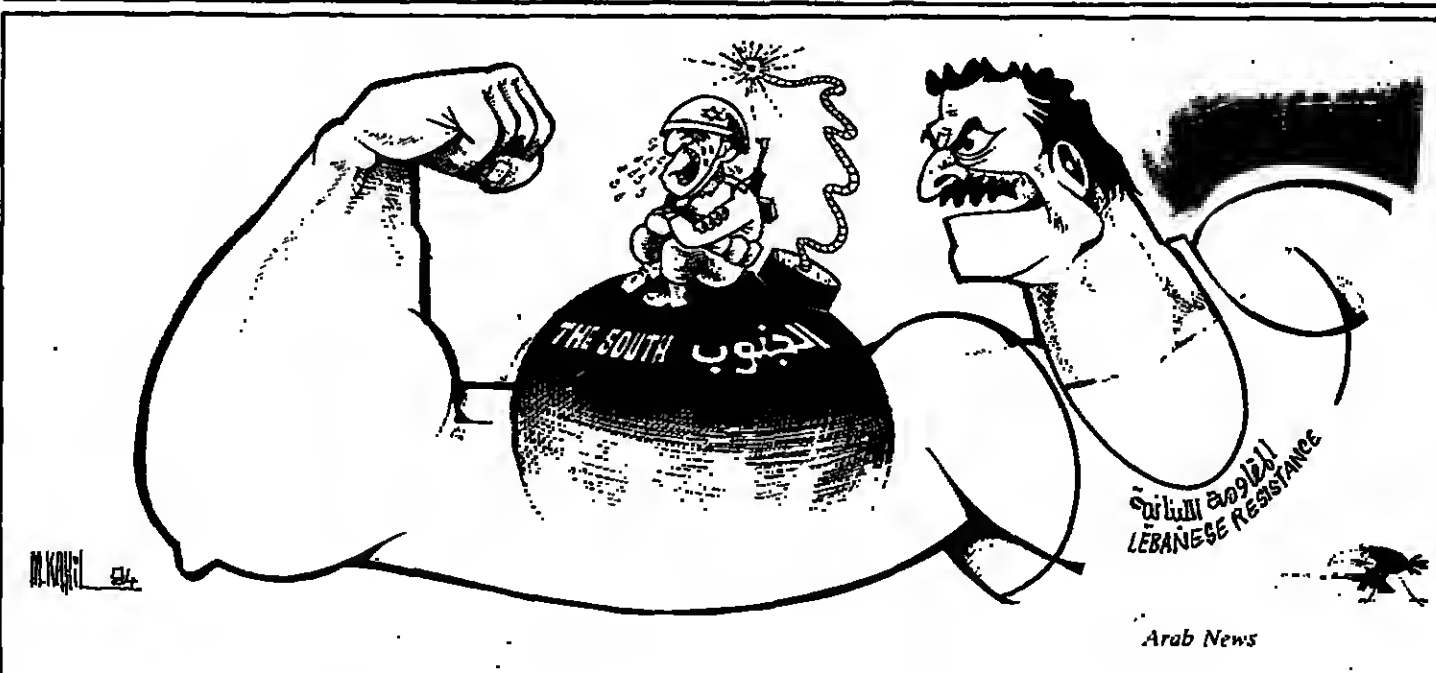
THE NEWS about holding a mini (limited-scale) Arab summit conference in Morocco to prepare for a forthcoming summit to be held in Saudi Arabia is worth being looked at thoroughly, since it is envisaged that such a summit will clear Arab atmospheres, settle differences among Arab countries and crystallise a unified Arab stand towards major Arab issues.

An active Arab conference will be able to refute the allegations of the nation's enemies and will prove that Arabs are capable of foiling attempts by Arab's enemies to give rise to Arab disputes and to expand their differences and to foil their plots against Arab people.

The U.S.A. has through the Camp David accords been able to break through Arab solidarity and to isolate Egypt from the rest of the Arab World, in an attempt to impose its unilateral solution on the area.

The U.S.A. and Israel have always been rejecting any Soviet peace proposals, though such proposals are practical and acceptable, with a view to remain the only power to decide upon Middle Eastern policies.

Therefore, there should be a comprehensive Arab review of these position in order to come up with a way out of the current dead-lock.



## A hot autumn awaits C. America

By Bernd Debusmann

REUTERS

MEXICO CITY — More fighting in Central America appears certain in coming months, with a major guerrilla offensive likely in El Salvador and thousands of newly trained Honduran commandos due to join the war against Nicaragua.

"All signs point to a hot autumn in Central America," says a Western military expert. "There are active preparations for another round."

The left-wing leadership of Nicaragua says it will not rule out the possibility of direct American military intervention before the United States elects its president in November.

In El Salvador, the U.S.-backed government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte has predicted a major offensive will be waged this autumn by guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

In Honduras, right-wing insurgents armed and financed by the United States say their ranks have swollen from 10,000 to 12,000 in recent months. The newly trained commandos are due to begin fighting against the Nicaraguan government by October.

The wars in El Salvador and Nicaragua are linked. In response to what it described as Nicaraguan support for left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador, the Reagan administration helped raise a sizeable insurgent army to pressure the Nicaraguans into ending that support.

But U.S. military advisers in El Salvador say privately that arms shipments from Nicaragua are now insignificant, contrasting with the flow of supplies soon after the 1979 revolution which swept the U.S.-backed dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza from power in Nicaragua.

In a recent interview with Reuters, Mr. Duarte said the guerrillas had opened new arms supply routes through Guatemala in the north rather than Nicaragua in the south.

According to Mr. Duarte, the military hardware is being brought in by mule-trains to western El Salvador, which has been largely spared from the violence which ravaged the east and north of the country in almost five years of war.

"We have detected a lot of guerrilla movement around (the western province of) Santa Ana," Mr. Duarte said. "That is where they are planning their offensive."

Not surprisingly in an area Washington considers its backyard, next November's presidential elections play a key role in military planning in the opposing camps.

In El Salvador, diplomats say, the FMLN is hoping to make territorial gains — probably in western El Salvador — and weaken the army to boost the guerrillas' bargaining position in any negotiations there might be with a new U.S. administration.

In Nicaragua, the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN) fears that President Reagan will unleash a major operation before November, hoping to be swept to victory on a wave of public approval for crushing the Sandinists.

"We cannot discard (indications) that this (Reagan) administration is thinking of playing an electoral card as far as Nicaragua is concerned," Nicaraguan leader Daniel Ortega said recently.

Nicaraguan fears of another escalation in the insurgent war were heightened last month when the main U.S.-backed insurgent group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), and the smaller Nicaraguan Democratic Alliance (ARDE) signed a formal agree-

ment on joint action.

The FDN is active along the Honduran border in the north and ARDE operates from the jungle of Costa Rica in the south.

Their agreement to coordinate the fight followed months of pressure by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the main conduit of U.S. assistance to the rebels.

The Reagan administration failed in repeated attempts to wrest an additional \$21 million from Congress for the anti-Sandinists for the current financial year.

But it has not given up hope that the request will be granted for the next financial year, beginning in October — and anti-Sandinist leaders believe that military successes would smooth the passage of a fresh request.

The "Contadora Group" — composed of Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia — is due to make yet another effort later this year to persuade five Central American nations into signing an agreement designed to end the region's armed conflicts.

While all Central American governments have expressed support for the group's recommendations, none of them have been implemented.

## Israel helps Colombo crack down on Tamils

By Tom Heneghan

REUTERS

COLOMBO — Coached by Israeli and British "counter-insurgency" experts, Sri Lankan forces are mounting their toughest campaign yet against Tamil separatists in the north of Sri Lanka.

Sweeps by security forces through suspected guerrilla hideouts in the past week were the largest such operations in the nation's history, National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said Friday.

The newly-trained forces are now preparing for further attacks by the Tamil rebels, who want independence from the island's Sinhalese majority, he told a news conference.

The new campaign, brainchild of the tough new minister, appears much better planned than earlier operations in which the army was accused of firing on Tamil crowds, Western diplomats said.

But the rebels themselves also appear to be tougher this time, and a near-blackout on news from the north makes it hard to judge how effective the campaign has been, they told Reuters.

Mr. Athulathmudali lifted slightly the shroud of secrecy covering the advisers, saying they were training Sri Lankan forces in counter-insurgency and intelligence gathering and helping police set up a paramilitary force.

While flatly denying Israel's secret service Mossad was involved, he refused to say from which part of the Israeli government the advisers came or how many there were.

The British, he said, were from a private military services firm based in the Channel Islands between Britain and France. Sources in London identified it as K.M.S. and said they believed it employed men retired from Britain's crack Special Air Service (SAS) commando regiment.

"No non-Sri Lankans are involved in the operations and they will not be involved," said Mr. Athulathmudali, a lawyer who took over the newly-created National Security post in March.

Informed sources said the British advisers appeared to have come soon after the special min-

istry was set up. The Israelis arrived around April, they added.

About 300 to 500 armed men were fighting in the north for a separate state for the Tamils, who make up 2.5 million of the island's 15 million people, the minister estimated.

He declined to reveal the strength of Colombo's forces on the Jaffna peninsula where the separatists are strongest.

But he disclosed that the security forces had armoured cars with 76-MM guns which they have used at least once against a crowd outside Jaffna Hospital.

Members of the crowd were guerrillas trying to prevent the evacuation of wounded soldiers to Colombo, according to official statements.

But diplomats said they suspected many innocent civilians were injured in the firing, in which four people died.

They said the lower ranks of the mostly Sinhalese security forces seemed to lack discipline and tended to over-react to provocations in Tamil areas.

For their part, the guerrillas have abandoned earlier hit-and-run tactics for more persistent attacks on banks, police stations and official buildings, the diplomats said.

They said the rebels appeared to get some support from Tamil Nadu, an ethnically similar state in south India only 35 kilometres away. Colombo says rebels are trained in camps there, a charge New Delhi denies.

The diplomats said the separatists had recently become more radical after failure of talks between the government and the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF) and other groups to make any headway towards a political settlement.

Although Mr. Athulathmudali said the talks held out the only hope of a solution, the diplomats said they appeared to be faltering. "The government has given the TULF nothing to bring home as proof of any progress," one envoy said.

"Now the TULF is being outflanked by the militants and it is hard to see what comfort the government can take in that," he said.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله"



## BOOK REVIEW

## The memoirs of Sir Gawain Bell

Review by: Ahmad Jaber

SIR GAWAIN Bell was born in Cape Town in 1909. He grew up there until he was ten. His uncle James Foyster Bell also went to South Africa, bought a farm there and joined the "South African Horse" as a trooper in 1914.

Because of the prestige of another uncle's name and memory, he was accepted at Winchester as a special case — "a fine instance of nepotism." At school, he learnt "to be disciplined and generally to accept the established order of things without complaining." Having graduated from Winchester, he moved to Oxford. At the end of his first year there, he had already decided that "Colonial Service" rather than the "Army" would give him more the sort of life and career he wanted, so he applied for joining the corps. He was accepted by the Colonial Office for the administration service in Sudan. His four years of study at the university were oriented towards this end. He passed into the service in 1931, and remained in it till 1954, the eve of Sudan's independence. Born a colonial, brought up as a colonial and served in the colonial service, Sir Gawain remained faithful to his principles and selected this particular service.

## Colonial Service

In the Colonial Service, he started as an assistant district commissioner at Kasla and ended up as the chief of Political Section at the Civil Secretary's Office in Khartoum. Upon return to England, he joined the Foreign Office and was seconded as the Political Agent to Kuwait where he spent two years. He served in the Palestine administration, and during the war, he was an officer first in an irregular cavalry which took part in the campaign against the Vichy French in Syria and later in the Arab Legion under Glubb. In 1949-51, as deputy Sudan agent in Cairo, he was able to observe Egyptian political forces at close hand.

Obedient orders blindly, is something, and obeying them, after stating one's own opinion, is something else. The author, being colonial to the marrow, obeyed orders like a Turkish *lukshari* soldier did. His criticism of his own country's policy is very rare. One can cite very few cases in which he criticised his country. He felt that injustice was done to Palestinian Arabs. He presented unorthodox criticism to his country's policy regarding the Suez Canal issue. Once or twice he felt restless regarding personal matters — nothing more. "Despite all these interesting and at times challenging activities, I began by the early summer of 1943 to grow restless. A year earlier I had been denied the six weeks' attachment to a British Armoured Car Unit..." Only after retirement did he openly criticise his country. In 1976 he was invited by the "Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces (of

Jordan) to spend ten days in Jordan." During his visit, he was invited to spend a regimental day at the "3rd Mechanised Regiment", called now "Princess Basma's Regiment." Reflecting on that enjoyable day he says, "From time to time the band played the Jordanian National Anthem. Belief in God, loyalty to the King, the memory of dead comrades, pride in the Army and the Regiment: these were the lessons that were repeated time and again that evening and they were absorbed with enthusiasm. I found it all very moving and I wondered whether we in Britain had not ourselves fallen short of some of the standards we had tried to teach to these and other people of alien cultures in the past. I wondered whether our present priorities were right. What virtues did we owe value?" A critique made a little bit too late.

In his book, Sir Gawain explicitly writes of his rich and colourful experience in the administrative service of the different dependencies of the British Empire. Although he writes of his own personal experience, using the first person singular, the impetus of the eventual era during which he served compelled him — at times — to retreat to the shadow. He would sound as an objective observer describing various incidents in the countries he served in. At other times, he indulges himself more. "On the way to Beisan in the dusk of a late afternoon, accompanied by my orderly John Laws, who had joined the Palestinian Police from the Rifle Brigade, we were ambushed. The Frontier Force escort vehicle was shot up and a man was wounded.... There was an Arab behind a bush.... We were a very easy target — and so was he, 'Shoot him,' I shouted at Laws. 'Drive on Sir,' Laws shouted back." Keeping a diary, documenting very small details of incidents and everyday activities such as courts, grievances, post office, etc., and describing the minute details of a certain area, he reflects the bidden, yet not the personality of a historian in him.

## The book

The author divided his memoirs into two parts: the first is entitled "Sweet to Ride Forth", the second entitled "Shadows on the Sand." The first part consists of the following chapters: 1. Early Years (1909-1931); 2. First Steps (the Eastern Sudan, 1931-1933); 3. The Western Sudan (Kordofan and the Nuba Mountains, 1933-1938); 4. Palestine (Galilee, 1938-1939); 5. Peace in the Desert (Beersheba, 1939-1941); 6. War in the Hills (Syria, 1941); and 7. The Arab Legion (1942-1944). The second part consists of the following chapters: 8. Back to the Sudan (1945-1949); 9. Egypt (1949-1951); 10. Self-Government in the Sudan (1951-1954); and 11. Kuwait (1955-1957).

## The Sudan

The Sudan occupied the largest part of Sir Gawain's memoirs, simply because he spent the longest time of his service there. He liked Sudan and the Sudanese. He lived in the most difficult terrain, and faced many hardships, and yet he never complained. "I learnt to drink camel's milk warm from the mare, and to eat sitting on the ground and using my fingers with sheikhs and herdsmen." He admired the wisdom and warm-heartedness of the Nuba; among those he particularly praises Sheriff Osman, a policeman, and Mohammad Abdel Razig, the *Mamur*. The Sudanese, with very few exceptions, "were scrupulously honest". He does not agree with the "view of a number of most senior British officers in the Political Service that it would be a mistake for Sudanese to be promoted above the rank of *Mamur*." He sympathises with Sudan to the extent that he criticises his own government. "It has been rightly said that the Sudanese understood the British a great deal better than the British were ever able to understand the Sudanese. There was much in Sudanese thinking which the British, despite the honesty of their intentions, frequently misunderstood and misjudged."

He gives a detailed account of the political parties prevailing then, and blames Egypt — not British presence — for the confusion and chaos that prevailed in the political life of the 1950's. He exaggerates his concern over the Sudan. "Those of us expatriates who had the future and the welfare of the Sudan at heart were dismayed — not least because it seemed to us that the independence parties had in a sense betrayed themselves in accepting an Egyptian solution on the future of the Sudan that would put the steady development of their country at risk."

## Palestine

Sir Gawain served in Palestine during the period 1938-1941; he spent two years in Galilee and two in Beersheba. Although he refers to the Arabs as "gangs," "terrorists," and "rebels," he confesses that Arab desperation was justified due to the "unlocked flow of Jewish immigration." He claims that the Germans and some neighbouring Arab countries had given the Arab nationalists both material and moral support. (Could this have been the British rationale behind supporting Israel both materially and morally?) And yet, he tries to be fair. "This was a deeply-rooted peoples' revolt and the seeds of its success, in so far as it had succeeded, lay in the fact that thousands of simple and normally peaceful villagers were prepared to risk their lives to fight what they regarded as oppression and injustice as represented by aggressive Zionism supported by the British imperial interests." But he does not forget to com-

ment his own troops. "I never saw or heard of a case of looting or brutality; every party which searched a house or village was accompanied by a local witness, and I knew no case of a woman being molested. Although mosques were sometimes used as arms stores they were scrupulously respected." While claiming that the Jewish settlements presented no problems, he blames the Jewish Agency, the Irgun Zuai Leami, and the Stern group for "numerous acts of terrorism (which) were carried out by Jews against Arabs." He admired the Jews, but found it difficult to like them. "And again in common with most of my countrymen, I liked and sympathised with the Arabs but in general had less admiration for them." But he failed to explain why he had "less admiration for them." He admits that "the cause for which the Arabs were fighting was, to us, understandable and just," but on the other hand he condemns the "methods and the means they employed, particularly against unarmed and innocent Jews and against their own people." To him such methods and means "were often barbaric and inexcusable."

It is worth noting, however, that he attempted to make objective and truthful criticism of the Jewish State which his colonial country helped create.

"The Jewish people may well have made the most tragic of mistakes in believing that their unique gifts and their remarkable genius lie in a territorial entity rather than in their traditional international role, a role that has always been essentially economic, cultural and social, and which embraced the world. For centuries, despite all their sufferings, their genius enriched the greater part of civilised mankind with great achievements, and in many of the highest realms of human endeavour. Where have their nationalistic and political ambitions now led them? The answer is into what has simply become a new kind of ghetto of their own creation, more and more inward looking and menaced from without by ever-increasing bitterness and hatred. As a small, embattled and besieged nation, they have sacrificed a position of stateless but nonetheless world influence for what they appear to believe is a divine-title deed giving the land of Palestine to the people of Israel."

Not only that, but he also criticises the Jews and the Europeans for the sufferings of the Palestinians. "It is sadly ironic that a people whose sufferings have stocked the world so often in the past are now imposing comparable sufferings on another people. The Arabs of Palestine were not responsible for what Europe did to the Jews, yet it is they who are paying the price." He blames Britain as well as others including the United States of America. "But however much one may deplore Zionist aims and practices the fact is that the initial responsibility for what has

happened lay with Britain. The Balfour Declaration and all that sprang from it do not constitute a creditable part of our history. The United States too must accept its share in supporting Zionism morally and financially for more than thirty years. In doing so it has encouraged Israel on a course, which, unless it is radically altered, must sooner or later lead to even greater tragedies than those we have seen already."

Sir Gawain enjoyed Beersheba. "Here was good fortune indeed. This was exactly the sort of job I felt qualified to do both by experience and inclination. I moved south to Beersheba late in June, and was delighted with all that I saw and by the prospect of what I hoped to be able to achieve." He had friends in Palestine. He commends Arif Al Arif, the "district officer," who "combined wide and colourful experience with a great deal of shrewd judgement." He also commends Salman Abu Salem of Beersheba, whose "loyalties and interests are in conflict." He maintains that the man was expected to help his people on the one hand, and to serve the government on the other. Faried Al Sa'd also had his share of the praise. He was the "Arab district officer who arrived in Beersheba half way through my time there... The Palestine government was wise to offer him an appointment in the administration in 1935... In Farid's competent hands nothing would be likely to go wrong in Beersheba."

## Jordan

Sir Gawain is fond of Jordan even more of Emir Abdullah who was "an impressive figure in a perfectly tailored plain light-grey gown that matched his neatly trimmed grey beard. He wore a white close-fitting Mecca turban and a curved gold dagger at his belt." The Emir had the gift for combining familiarity with a measure of royal reserve. He was "a great purist in the matter of the Arabic language, and he much disliked sloppy or, as he saw it, inaccurate translations of technical military terms, or the use of foreign words for which Arabic provided no immediate equivalent." He was also "an enthusiastic rifle shot" and in combining unorthodoxy of style with astonishing accuracy, he was a class by himself."

He likes Glubb and praises him highly. He also commends "the Deputy Commander Abdul Gadir Pasha Al Jundi, a splendid warrior whose bearing was magnificent." The author enjoyed his service with the proud tribesmen of the country, especially those in the Arab Legion. He always praises their natural enthusiasm, courage and loyalty to the Emir.

He remembers with admiration the days he spent at the 3rd Mechanised Regiment as its commander. "Although we had not taken part in any combat, these 650 men and I had worked together closely for a year in our endeavour to create an efficient and modern fighting unit." He remembers



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most clearly his friend Lieutenant Ghazi Al Harbi who had courage in war and expressed enthusiasm for soldiering.

## Egypt

It is clear that the Anglo-Egyptian relations in the 50s must have affected the author's attitude towards the Egyptians. He seems to be prejudiced against them. He might have been harassed by some bureaucratic employees, namely the customs officers, but still, nothing can justify his apparent animosity towards the people of Egypt. One can safely conclude that he had had premeditated ideas about Egypt. He goes beyond any reasonable limits in assuming the role of an anthropologist, through which he analyses the Egyptian personality and character. He blames the Egyptians for everything: trouble in their own country, trouble in Sudan and trouble in Kuwait (and possibly trouble in the Philippines). He narrates fairy tales about their defeat in the 1948 war. His colonial upbringing has clearly manifested itself in the chapter he devoted to Egypt. Could it be because the Egyptians hurt the Great Empire most? I wonder.

## Kuwait

The author starts his chapter on Kuwait by giving a rundown of Kuwait's history which he tries to prove to be dating back to the Stone Age. The account also includes information about the origin of the ruling family and their conflict with King Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia. Sir Gawain is extremely concerned over the interests of Kuwait: "Kuwait was a prize that Iraq or Iran or Egypt

would happily have seized had they been presented with the chance." He claims that Kuwait's alliance with Britain had protected the state from external aggression, particularly that of Iraq.

He commends Sheikh Abdullah Salim As Sabah who "in manner was dignified, and deliberate both in movement and speech. Although on rare occasions he enjoyed a joke and a little leg pulling, I never saw him go beyond a smile or indeed show any emotion, either elation, disappointment or anger. His appearance and manner reflected his character and the Arabian style in which he administered the state and conducted his affairs." The ruling family stands high in his evaluation, despite certain apprehensions towards some of the Sheikhs.

His presence in Kuwait as its political agent coincided with the Suez Canal conflict. He and the non-Arab expatriates suffered from growing animosity and bitterness towards the British and the Europeans. An attempt was made to set his residence ablaze. He did not blame his country's policies for that, but instead, he thought someone in the authority was behind the incident.

Since man is an indivisible part of his country's culture, Sir Gawain sided blindly with his country in its conflict with Egypt, "Britain and France," he maintains, "more than any other maritime nation, each had its own particular stake in the Canal. Britain was the principal user and had been the physical guardian of the Canal since the previous century... For both Britain and France, therefore, historical pride as well as material interests were involved." Had it been France

and Britain only, the aggression on Egypt would have been a divine duty, but to go to war with Israel is absolutely unethical, he argues. Fighting the war with an Israeli partner would make the Arabs believe "that we had conspired with and now taken the side of Israel." What a shame!

In his preface, Sir Gawain says that he will "endeavour to tell something of what we were trying to do and of how we did it, and the joys and sorrows, triumphs and disappointments that accompanied our work. We naturally made mistakes, but I doubt whether others could have done better, and our successors (!!) have not always shown that their intentions or methods are much wiser, or for that matter any more humane."

On the whole, the book is a careful recording of events and personalities firmly rooted in the history of time, and the reader is lucidly made aware of the larger forces at work. The author exerted his utmost effort to remain in the zone of objectivity; he succeeded at times and failed enormously at others.

One can safely say that despite Sir Gawain's colonial background and attitude, he succeeded in contributing a historical account of the area, depending on a diary he kept throughout his service, which has many close-up portraits and pungent anecdotes and reflects the immediacy of a contemporary record. In this respect, the book renders a good service to the readers in general and to those interested in the history and politics of the area in particular. It is a valuable asset to the modern library and is, therefore, strongly recommended for reading.

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## Portugal's Lopez wins marathon

LOS ANGELES (R) — The old man of the marathon, Portugal's Carlos Lopez, burned off his younger rivals to win the final gold medal of the 1984 Olympic Games.

The 37-year-old Lopez, a late convert to the marathon, used the speed developed in a long track career to break the opposition and romp home in an Olympic best time of two hours nine minutes 21 seconds.

It was a great day for newcomers as Ireland's John Treacy snatched the silver on his first competitive outing over the classic distance of 26 miles and 385 yards. Britain's Charlie Spedding the bronze on his third marathon.

World champion Rob de Castella of Australia paused for a drink of water seven kilometres from the finish and could never get on terms again.

"I looked up and a lead pack of eight or nine runners had opened up a lead of 50 or 60 metres," he said. "Before I knew it, it was 100 metres, and they were pulling away."

De Castella could not catch the runaway leaders and had to settle for fifth. He made no excuses and commended the three medallists: "I take my hat off to them... they ran tremendously. This was the most competitive race that's ever been staged for the marathon."

It was a remarkable win for Lopez, the world cross-country

champion who had finished only once in just three previous marathons.

"After 37 kilometres I was convinced I was going to win. But it's very difficult because in marathons you can feel very good at 37 kilometres and very bad at 40," he said.

Lopez, who won a 10,000 metres silver medal at the 1976 games, lost three days' training shortly before the marathon.

"We have a problem in Portugal. We don't have parks and have to train on the highways," he explained.

His winning time was 34 seconds faster than the best previous Olympic mark of 2:09:55 set in 1976 by East German Waldemar Cierpinski, denied the chance of a third successive marathon gold medal by the East European boycott.

Treacy, world cross-country champion in 1978 and 1979, finished 10th in the 10,000 metres final last Monday but said: "I was really ready to go today."

"When Carlos Lopez went, it was too quick. I just wasn't able to go with him. I was glad Charlie (Spedding) was there with me. I'm very happy with the silver medal."



Carlos Lopez of Portugal crosses the finishing line to win the marathon of the 23rd Olympics at Los Angeles on Sunday (AP wirephoto)

## U.S. takes 3 gold medals on final day

LOS ANGELES (AP) — U.S. athletes continued their gold medal sweep by winning diving, equestrian jumping and synchronised swimming events Sunday at the Los Angeles Games.

U.S. diver Greg Louganis splashed into the Olympic record books by winning the first final of the day, the men's platform dive, for his second gold medal of the games.

His record 710.91 points surpassed the 688.06 mark he set in preliminaries on Saturday and made him the first man in 56 years to capture gold from both the springboard and platform in the same Olympics. The scoring system has been revised since the 1980 Summer Games in Moscow.

Fellow American Bruce Kimball took the silver and China's Li

Kongzheng won the bronze.

In individual equestrian jumping, American Joe Fargis rode Touch of Class to the gold, teammate Conrad Homfeld took the silver astride Abdullah and Heidi Robbiani of Switzerland rode Jessica to the bronze.

Fargis and Homfeld were tied at the end of regular competition, but the gold medalist won a jump-off. Robbiani likewise shared third place with Mario Deslauriers of Canada and Bruno Candrian of Switzerland, but out-jumped them in an extra round for the medal.

At poolside, Tracie Ruiz of the United States placed first in women's solo synchronised swimming, her second gold of the games.

## Kuwait Club beats Ramtha-Wihdat team

AMMAN (J.T.) — A 78th-minute goal by Jamal Diab gave the Kuwait Club victory over a Jordanian soccer team made up of players from the Ramtha and Wihdat club in an exhibition match here Sunday.

The match, held under the patronage of Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Suleiman Arar and Minister of Culture, Youth and Antiquities Abdullah

Oweidat at the Sports City stadium, was attended by a large crowd.

On Saturday Jordan's Al Faisali team beat Al Zamalik club of Egypt 2-1.

The match was held to mark the 32nd anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne, and was patronised by the King's second son, His Highness Prince Faisal.

## Final medals table

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The final medals totals at the 1984 Summer Olympics with country, gold, silver, bronze and total medals won:

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
United States	83	61	30	174
West Germany	17	19	23	59
Romania	20	16	17	53
Canada	10	18	16	44
Great Britain	5	10	22	37
China	15	8	9	32
Italy	14	6	12	32
Japan	10	8	14	32
France	5	7	15	27
Australia	4	8	12	24
South Korea	6	6	7	19
Sweden	2	11	6	19
Yugoslavia	7	4	7	18
Netherlands	5	2	6	13
Finland	4	3	6	13
New Zealand	8	1	2	11
Brazil	1	5	2	8
Switzerland	0	4	4	8
Mexico	2	3	1	6
Denmark	0	3	3	6
Spain	1	2	2	5
Belgium	1	1	2	4
Austria	1	1	1	3
Portugal	1	0	2	3
Jamaica	0	1	2	3
Norway	0	0	3	3
Turkey	0	0	3	3
Venezuela	0	0	3	3
Morocco	2	0	0	2
Kenya	1	0	1	2
Greece	0	1	1	2
Nigeria	0	1	1	2
Puerto Rico	0	1	1	2
Algeria	0	0	2	2
Pakistan	1	0	0	1
Colombia	0	1	0	1
Egypt	0	1	0	1
Ireland	0	1	0	1
Ivory Coast	0	1	0	1
Peru	0	1	0	1
Syria	0	1	0	1
Thailand	0	1	0	1
Cameroun	0	0	1	1
Dominican Republic	0	0	1	1
Iceland	0	0	1	1
Taiwan	0	0	1	1
Zambia	0	0	1	1

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### THE RACE

(Colour)  
"Italian film"

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### THE THING?

(Colour)

Abdali, behind ALIA offices

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### 1- MR. NATWARLAL

"Indian film"

Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema  
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### BOMBER

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

الأمم المتحدة



## Turkey: Pipeline agreement strengthens links with Iraq

By David Barchard

ANKARA — The high point of a recent two-day visit to Ankara by Iraq's First Deputy Premier Taha Yassin Ramadan was the signing of an agreement to build a second crude oil export pipeline, for Iraq, through Turkey.

In a surprise move, it was announced that a refinery to process Iraqi crude will be built in Turkey; other joint schemes were also revealed.

Mr. Ramadan's visit — aimed at strengthening diplomatic and trade links — is seen in Ankara as a signal that the Turkish government regards the two economies as interlocked, and is moving towards much closer economic partnership — despite the fact that Iran is now Turkey's largest export market.

Six days before Mr. Ramadan's visit, an Iraqi trade mission visited for the second time this year as part of the continuing search for suppliers.

### Agreement signed

The pipeline agreement was signed on Aug. 6 by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

Speaking at the end of his visit, Mr. Ramadan said the line would be completed in 18 months, and that joint technical teams would set to work within the next six weeks on several other big projects involving both countries, including the refinery.

They also involve work on a Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) pipeline to serve eastern Turkey, and the linking of the two countries' electricity grids to enable Turkey to import power from Iraq.

The second crude pipeline will have a capacity of 500,000-600,000 barrels a day (b/d), and will run parallel to the existing line from Kirkuk to Yumurtalik, on the Mediterranean coast.

The present pipeline's throughput capacity was expanded recently to 1 million b/d. According to the terms of the agreement, a spur may be built from the second line to feed a refinery in eastern Turkey.

The refinery will be built as a

joint venture between Turkey and Iraq, and will probably be near the pipeline terminal at Yumurtalik.

### Only for export

Output is likely to be for export only — Turkey already has four refineries, and a fifth is nearing completion in central Anatolia.

The two sides also discussed the advantages of building an LPG pipeline from Iraq to serve southern Turkey.

Mr. Ramadan said many joint ventures were being held up by the Gulf war; they apparently include the project to build a railway bypassing Syria to form a direct link between the Turkish and Iraqi systems.

Discussions about this link, and an associated railway bridge across the river Habur, on the border, have been going on for some time.

Mr. Ramadan's visit came soon after a similar trip by Iran's Foreign Affairs Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, who visited Ankara for two days of talks at the end of July. Mr. Ramadan denied there was any link between the two visits and, like Mr. Velayati, refuted suggestions that Turkey was being asked to act as a mediator to end the 47-month-old Gulf war.

Mr. Ramadan did say Turkey would be well-placed to play "an active role" at the appropriate time. But he added that Iraq was looking for more than just a ceasefire.

Turkish officials in Ankara say privately that they see little prospect of an early end to the conflict.

The Turkish government is concerned to protect its substantial stake in both countries — and to guarantee crude oil supplies, which caused serious problems before 1980.

### Important relations

Relations with Iraq are seen as particularly important: Turkey is rich in agriculture and intermediate industries, and Iraq has a surplus of energy.

Trade links between the two countries are growing rapidly.



Mr. Taha Yassin Ramadan

after a setback in 1983.

Turkey is expected to export goods valued at more than \$800 million to Iraq in 1984, against \$319 million worth last year.

Even so, many Turks are deeply concerned about the effects of the Gulf war, and Mr. Ramadan was questioned sharply about possible further attacks by Iraq on Turkish shipping in the Gulf.

The June 3 attack on the tanker Buyuk Hun severely damaged Iraq's image, and the Turkish press has been demanding safe conduct guarantees for Turkish vessels in the Gulf.

Mr. Ramadan said it would be impossible to grant these requests, but added that the blockade of Iran is to be intensified soon.

He also said that the Turkish government had accepted the inevitability of such an escalation. So far, there has been no Iranian reaction to Mr. Ramadan's visit, and one is expected in Ankara.

It is thought that Mr. Velayati was given a clear outline of Turkey's views during his visit.

The Turkish position is pragmatic to effect. Iran can only guarantee its substantial interest in trade and transit facilities in Turkey by trying to build the links — Middle East Economic Digest.

## OPEC may hold special meeting if market weakens

ABU DHABI (R) — An OPEC official said Sunday that the oil exporting group would call an emergency meeting if the oil market weakens after tours by special delegations aimed at persuading member-states to hold to production and pricing policies.

The official, accompanying one of three committees set up by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) last month, told Reuters: "If the situation continues to deteriorate, OPEC will call an emergency meeting after the committees conclude their visits."

Contacted by telephone after the delegation arrived in Jeddah, the official, who declined to be named, said if such a meeting were

held it would be expected to have the support of OPEC heads of state being consulted by the committees.

The delegation is headed by United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba, who was quoted by the official Saudi Press Agency as saying OPEC would not allow any reduction in its official prices or a price cut to be imposed on it.

Dr. Oteiba, whose committee

includes the oil ministers of Venezuela and Algeria, earlier said the 13-member organisation was prepared to cut its production ceiling if necessary to help prop up prices.

OPEC set up the three committees to urge members to adhere to production and pricing policies following reports that oil output by OPEC members was well above their overall ceiling of 17.5 million barrels per day (b/d).

The ceiling was set at a March 1983 OPEC meeting which also cut the benchmark crude price by \$5 to \$29 a barrel.

A production ceiling cut appears unlikely following reaffirmed commitment to OPEC decisions by leaders of OPEC states and signs that members are reining in output.

The emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, was the latest to reiterate his country's support for OPEC's decisions on production and prices when the delegation visited Doha Sunday.

The official Qatari News Agency also reported that Sheikh Khalifa called for concerted efforts to maintain OPEC unity.

Officials accompanying the delegation, which earlier visited Iran and Kuwait, said the emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, had told the committee his country would hold to any OPEC

decisions aimed at restoring market stability.

Gulf oil traders said Kuwait's output had dropped to between 850,000 and 900,000 b/d compared with a quota of 1.05 million and production in June of 1.2 million.

Saudi Arabian output is estimated to have dropped to about four million b/d from 5.5 million in early July, while Iran's exports have fallen to an estimated 1.5 million b/d from 1.9 million last month, they said.

They said the cutbacks by Saudi Arabia and Iran, OPEC's largest

producers, backed up by a fall in Kuwait's output, should relieve pressure on Britain, not an OPEC member, to cut its North Sea oil prices and reduce the threat of a price war.

Dr. Oteiba's committee is now in Saudi Arabia and will also visit Iraq, Libya and Indonesia.

A committee led by OPEC President Kamel Hassao Al Maqhour of Libya is currently touring member-states in Africa. A third committee led by Saudi Arabia's Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani is expected to visit North Sea producers Britain and Norway.

## Iraq urges UNIDO to soften loans terms

VIENNA (OPECNA) — Iraqi delegate Hisham Al Shawi has urged the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) IV conference here to concentrate on making loans and other financial assistance to developing countries available on easier terms.

He told delegates at the weekend that the present relationship between financing sources such as the World Bank and developing countries had to be reconsidered to create easier loan conditions in order to activate the industrial sector.

Industrialised countries needed to remove the barriers and constraints that were having negative effects on the transfer of technology and should give high priority to modernisation programmes in developing countries, he said.

Mr. Al Shawi said Iraq had established a "huge industrial base" in which investments between 1975-81 totalled \$12 billion, while the growth in production value achieved by manufacturing industries was 14.2 per cent annually during the 1970-81 period.

He said developing countries possessed a considerable amount of raw materials which formed a solid basis for advanced industrial activity.

It was therefore necessary for the conference to reaffirm the

need for optimum exploitation of natural resources and for increased support from industrialised countries to the developing ones, he stated.

Mr. Al Shawi said the deteriorating economic situation in most African countries also required the conference to reaffirm the need to implement all the projects and programmes contained in the development decade for Africa.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices ended easier on the back of Wall Street's lower trend after a quiet day's trading, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 3.7 points at 842.6 while at the close the F.T.-S.E. 100 index was off 9.7 points at 1,086.0.

The indices were also depressed by several stocks which were trading ex-dividend Monday. These included Distillers, which was off 10p at 292p and T.I. group which was down 6p at 222p. Longer dated government bonds closed up to 3/4 point lower.

North American shares generally closed lower with IBM down 7/16 stg at £92-11/16 while gold shares eased in line with the bullion price.

Leading equities to fall between 2p and 5p included GEC, Courtaulds, Tate and Lyle and Plessey, but BTR was in demand and rose 9p against the trend to 471p, after 474p. ICI was down 5p at 599p while Vickers was unchanged at 173p, after 172p.

Chubb was 8p firmer at 266p following Friday's sharp gains which followed the bid by Racal. Operators expect a counter-bid for the company. Wedgwood finished 11p higher at 170p on renewed market speculation that a bid for the company is imminent.

The four main clearing banks were trading ex-dividend Monday with Barclays and Nat West down 15p apiece at 447p and 634p respectively. Lloyds was off 13p at 429p.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.3060/70	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3099/3102	Canadian dollars
	2.9175/85	West German marks
	3.2871/81	Dutch guilders
	2.4565/75	Swiss francs
	58.93/96	Belgian francs
	8.9500/50	French francs
	1792.00/1793.00	Italian lire
	343.70/80	Japanese yen
	8.4250/4300	Swedish crowns
	8.3585/3635	Norwegian crowns
	10.6275/6325	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	343.00/343.50	U.S. dollars

## New UNIDO

fund receives wide support

VIENNA (OPECNA) — A proposal to set up a project preparation facility to assist Third World Nations, particularly the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), in their industrial development received wide support here in a committee session at the UNIDO IV conference.

Both developed and developing countries agreed to back the scheme, with the Netherlands offering \$500,000 to help finance it, and Norway, Austria and Egypt also pledging financial assistance.

## German banks 'fire warning shot'

FRANKFURT (R) — West German banks have protested to the federal and state finance and justice ministries over a series of raids by tax investigators, saying they threaten the principle of bank secrecy.

In a letter dated July 24, the central credit committee (ZKA),

which groups representatives of all Germany's major bank associations, said the raids "have not only aroused considerable doubt over the legal procedures used by investigating authorities, but could jeopardise the basis of trust between banks and their customers."

A copy of the letter was made available to Reuters Monday by Ruediger Philippowski, head of the tax department of the German Cooperative Bank Association which currently heads the ZKA.

He said by telephone from Bonn that raids could jeopardise bank secrecy. "We want to fire a warning shot," he added.

The complaint was triggered by a raid on a branch of Deutsche Bank in Düsseldorf on July 1, when eight tax investigators from the state of North Rhine-Westphalia briefly closed the bank to question employees and search bank records on customers.

## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

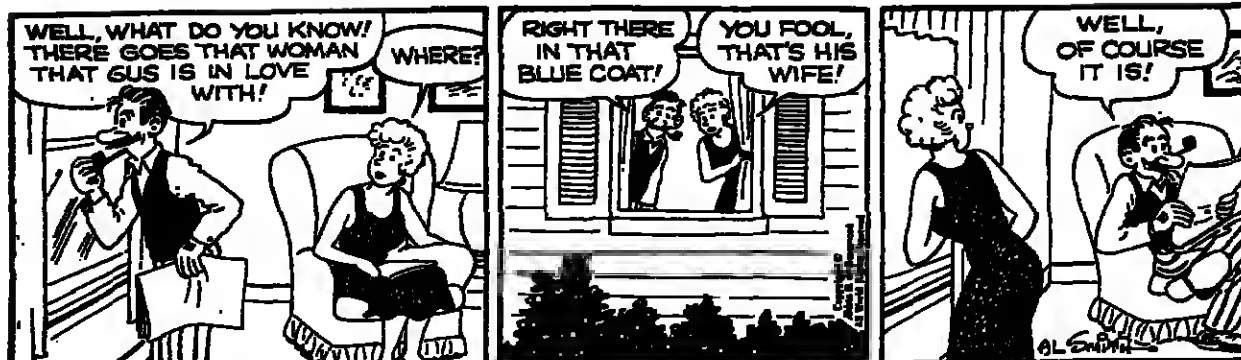


"Look at it this way — when we got married I only had 145 pounds of charm. NOW I have 210 pounds of charm!"

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff

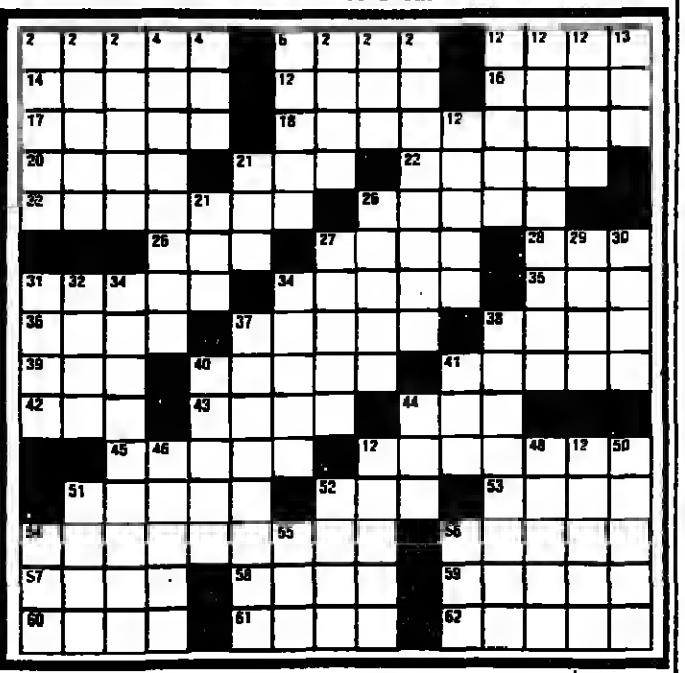


## Andy Capp



## THE Daily Crossword by Ellen F. Beckett

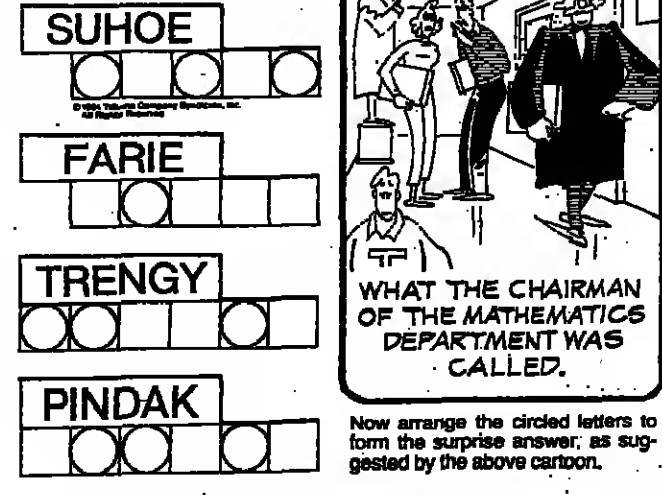
ACROSS	27 Word with	51 Backbone	19 Aristocracy
1 Mockery	not or back	52 Inlet	21 Nettle
6 Reins or	28 School org.	53 "sesame"	24 For-few—
Logan	31 "—lovely	54 Breakfast	(one)
10 Rug type	aa a tree"	55 Proofread-	25 Nest nn
14 Anclant	34 Am. author	56 Proofread-	high
Troy	35 Criticize	er's mark	27 Nnncom
15 Blessing	36 — Lisa	57 Touch	29 Zest
16 Breezy	37 Uncanny	58 Bull Sp.	30 Feed tha
17 Strikes	38 Penny	59 Award, in	klity
18 Flower	39 Golden or	60 Britain	31 Eastern
20 Dorothy's	40 Ir. drama-	61 Depend	nurse
dog	41 Empty talk	62 Felt in	32 stick
21 Old-timer	42 Ad —	63 Felt in	33 Baking
22 Choose	43 Existed	64 Felt in	measure
23 Provided	44 Party	65 Felt in	34 Name of
personnel	45 Solidarity	66 Felt in	many kinga
25 So long,	46 Cola alaw	67 Felt in	37 Canines
in Pierre	47 Baaa	68 Felt in	38 Cabinet
26 Evening		69 Felt in	for dishes
wear, for		70 Felt in	40 Porky and
short		71 Felt in	kin
		72 Felt in	41 Little
		73 Felt in	white lie
		74 Felt in	42 Doris of
		75 Felt in	43 Stylah
		76 Felt in	44 Certain
		77 Felt in	45 fowl
		78 Felt in	46 Showery
		79 Felt in	month
		80 Felt in	49 Honkars
		81 Felt in	50 Come in
		82 Felt in	51 — (it amn)
		83 Felt in	52 Dentist's
		84 Felt in	drill
		85 Felt in	54 Auto
		86 Felt in	55 Loving
		87 Felt in	sound
		88 Felt in	56 Adult man



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## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer: THE

Yesterday's Jumbles: HAVOC GRAIN INJECT SURELY

Answer: What a talkative barber might do — GET IN YOUR HAIR



## Sri Lankan soldiers set fire to entire Tamil town

JAFFNA, Sri Lanka (AP) — Sri Lankan army troops set fire to virtually the entire Tamil-dominated town of Mannar in retaliation for a guerrilla ambush of a military convoy, official sources said Monday.

The officials, who spoke on condition they not be identified, said more than 3,000 families had lost their homes in the army violence in the town, located 80 kilometres south of Jaffna on the Gulf of Mannar.

The sources described the situation in Mannar as far worse than in Valvettilai, where the armed forces attacked Tamil homes a week ago.

"Only four to five buildings have been left standing in Mannar," a source said.

In Colombo, the capital, National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said: "A police investigation is on to find out whether a mob that set fire to houses in Mannar comprised members of the Sri Lankan army."

"If the army was involved, they would be dealt with severely under military law," he told a

news conference.

The minister said the government was awaiting details of the devastation in Mannar but reported that the mob "had arrived in a government transport bus."

Thomas Sundanayam, the Roman Catholic bishop of Mannar, earlier said soldiers rampaged through the streets on Sunday in reprisal against the rebel attack on a military convoy near the town a day earlier.

"It is like an army of invasion flattening everything in its path," he told the Associated Press (AP) by telephone.

Reliable government sources said eight to 10 soldiers were killed when a remote-controlled bomb exploded on a highway north of Mannar on Saturday. The government had admitted only six deaths.

In another development, Mr. Athulathmudali reported that 15 "Tamil terrorists" were slain in a gun battle with security forces last Saturday shortly after a powerful explosion destroyed a two-storey police station near Jaffna and killed at least 19 Tamils. Most of the victims were reported imprisoned inside.

The blast occurred at Chunnakam, 15 kilometres outside Jaffna, the main city in Tamil-dominated northern province.

Chunnakam residents interviewed Monday by an AP reporter blamed security forces for handcuffing and gagging Tamil prisoners and then planting a booby-trapped bomb at the local police station.

Witnesses said about 200 army and police troops evacuated the police station on Saturday afternoon but left the prisoners behind. More than 10 local residents tried to free the guerrillas but when they opened the back door of the building a bomb exploded, reducing the post to rubble, they added.



Prince Charles, Prince of Wales, wearing strings of dogs teeth, is initiated as a tribal chief of Manus Island, Papua New Guinea, with more than 5,000 people attending the ceremony. Prince Charles arrived for the opening of Papua New Guinea's new Parliament House (File photo)

## Students stone American consulate in Madras

MADRAS, India (R) — About 1,000 students stoned the U.S. consulate here Monday during a protest march against a Sri Lankan army campaign against Tamil separatists.

A U.S. consulate spokesman told Reuters one window was broken in the barrage of rocks which went on for about 15 minutes.

The students, mostly youths, chanted slogans accusing the U.S. of backing the Sri Lankan gov-

ernment in what they said was a campaign to crush Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Madras is capital of India's Tamil Nadu state where there are about 50 million Tamils with close religious and cultural ties to Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Eyewitnesses said the crowd advanced to within a few metres of the consulate on the corner of a busy intersection in the main business district.

## Liz Taylor visits Burton's grave

CELEIGNY, Switzerland (R) — Elizabeth Taylor visited Richard Burton's grave at dawn Monday and sobbed behind a screen of umbrellas hiding her from photographers.

On Sunday the American actress walked to within 40 metres of the flower-strewn tomb in Celigny's tiny tree-shaded cemetery but turned back because photographers refused to leave.

Some cameramen had been camped out near the cemetery since the 58-year-old Welsh actor was buried last Thursday.

According to photographers who waited all night under the dripping trees, she returned at 6 am (0400 GMT) Monday as the first dawn light streaked the sky and stood sobbing at the graveside for 15 minutes.

Black-suited aides shielded her from the flash of cameras with four umbrellas.

Ms. Taylor, 52, was accompanied by Liza Todd, her daughter by an earlier marriage to the late producer Mike Todd.

She did not attend the funeral and Burton's family requested that she stay away from a memorial ceremony in the Welsh village where he was born.

Burton died in his Celigny villa a week ago of a brain haemorrhage. He had two tempestuous marriages to Taylor in 1964 and 1975 which grabbed headlines around the world.

Ms. Taylor picked her way on high heels unsteadily down the



Elizabeth Taylor rough stony path from the cemetery to a hired silver-coloured limousine.

Ms. Taylor flew to Geneva from London on a private executive jet Sunday. Her arrival was a badly kept secret since she had been spotted earlier in the day passing through London's Heathrow Airport after arriving from Los Angeles.

By the time she arrived in Celigny, Swiss television had set up a camera near the little cemetery, which is bounded by a low stone wall, and some dozen photographers were waiting on a carpet of fallen leaves among the weathered headstones.

A woman aide negotiated with the photographers, who offered not to use flashguns and to leave after taking one picture of Taylor by the graveside.

But apparently the actress was not satisfied and she left without glimpsing Burton's tomb.

The romance between Taylor and Burton began when the two played opposite each other as Egyptian Queen Cleopatra and the Roman General Mark Anthony in the film "Cleopatra".

Burton was at the time married to his first wife, Sybil Williams, whom he met before becoming a star.

## Mondale, Hart to discuss defences

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota (R) — Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale was expected to meet his former rival Gary Hart Monday to discuss a report that the United States is ill-prepared to fight a long war.

Democratic Representative Joseph Addabbo of New York, who wrote the controversial rep-

ort on military preparedness, will attend the meeting, which will also discuss military spending.

The report said U.S. forces were ill-equipped to fight a long conventional war, Mondale has said his highest priority would be improving U.S. conventional forces.

Aides said he would focus on military preparedness in cam-

paigning this week in the southern state of Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

The former vice-president said in a radio address Sunday he would improve conventional forces while eliminating some "big-ticket" items from the defence budget.

## 1,730 to benefit from Seoul's amnesty

SEOUL (R) — More than 1,700 political prisoners and criminals will be freed or have their civil rights restored under a major amnesty announced here Monday.

Under the amnesty 714 political dissidents, already freed from prison, will have their full civil rights restored Tuesday. Information Minister Lee Jin-Hee said.

He said 1,016 convicts also will be freed Tuesday under the amnesty ordered by President Chun Doo Hwan to mark the 39th anniversary of independence from Japanese rule. They include 12 convicts serving life sentences.

Others benefiting from the amnesty include four professors and Christian ministers who had their rights restricted after being accused of trying to topple the government in an alleged conspiracy with dissident Kim Dae-jung, who is now in the United States.

Mr. Kim, who was sentenced to 20 years in jail for sedition, was allowed to go to the United States in 1982 after President Chun Doo Hwan suspended his sentence to allow him to seek medical treatment overseas.

Civil rights also will be restored

for 446 students involved in campaigns. Mr. Lee said the 1,016 prisoners, mostly petty criminals, had repented and shown exemplary records while in prison.

The amnesty was in line with the government's policy of pardoning those who "repent and show exemplary behaviour so that they can join the march toward the creation of an advanced country," he said.

In recent months the government has released hundreds of jailed dissidents and reinstated about 1,500 students and professors expelled from universities for anti-government activities.

## Zia denies Pakistan is building bomb, criticises West's laws on drug crimes

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan (AP) — Pakistan's military ruler General Mohammad Zia Ul Haq has denied that his country is building a nuclear bomb and said "soft laws" on narcotics in the West discourage his willingness to impose the death penalty on drug traffickers.

In a rare, 95-minute interview, Gen. Zia also discussed the country's internal situation, his political plans and Afghanistan.

He described Pakistan-U.S. relations as being on a "fairly even curve" and said he is not at all concerned about a cutoff in U.S. economic and military aid following renewed allegations Pakistan is building a nuclear bomb.

"I have no fears at all that the aid will be stopped. The relationship is based on trust and I have said we are not building a nuclear bomb," he asserted.

"That trust is like a marriage certificate. You don't keep holding it up to your wife to remind her to be good."

Gen. Zia offered few new insights into his pledge to transfer power by next March 23 but he hinted strongly that political parties will not be allowed to compete in the electoral process.

He also indicated he plans to step down. "It has been my lot to serve the country for a while and I have done so. But after seven years (of martial law) there ought to be some change," he said.

However, he left open the door on his political future, saying he is ready to serve the country if asked.

On the drug problem, Gen. Zia said the United States and countries of Western Europe must adopt more stringent laws if the menace to life is to be eliminated.

He acknowledged Pakistan is a major world supplier of heroin but said his efforts to eradicate the trade will be as useful as long as countries continue giving "two-month jail terms for selling heroin on the open street."

"I must be given a full hand by all those involved in this," he said. "But your laws are not severe at all. Until this gap of a man buying a kilo of heroin for \$100 and sel-

ling it for \$1 million is reduced and the punishments are enhanced, this business will carry on."

He said he is willing to introduce the death penalty for serious trafficking but is waiting for "target countries" such as in Europe and the United States, where 90 per cent of all heroin seized is said to come from Pakistan, to introduce harsher penalties.

"Yes, I am willing to do this. We already have life imprisonment and we have put a very effective clamp on the trade although I admit we have not been totally successful," he said.

During the past five years poppy cultivation has been reduced from 900 tons to just 60 tons but Pakistan still remains a "conduit" for opium from Afghanistan, he said.

Gen. Zia rejected suggestions that high-ranking Pakistani government officials are involved in the deadly trade, but admitted corruption is practiced in virtually every department despite the existence of Islamic law.

## 'Belfast clash shows British oppression'

NEW YORK (R) — A police charge at a Belfast rally that resulted in one dead and 20 injured Sunday was a demonstration of British oppression, the Irish Northern Aid Committee (Noraid), said Monday.

The police action was aimed at arresting Martin Galvin, national publicity director of Noraid, an American support group for Irish nationalists.

Mr. Galvin, banned from Northern Ireland, escaped during the melee.

"The brutal attack which took place during a 13th anniversary commemoration of the introduction of internment without trial in north-east Ireland was a blatant demonstration before the world of the murderous intent and methods of the British presence in north east Ireland," Noraid said in a statement.

"...Americans have been denied first-hand accounts of this oppression due to the visa denial policy established by the U.S. State Department in collaboration with the British government."

The statement quoted Mr. Galvin as saying last week: "The British do not have any right to be in

Ireland, much less to exclude anyone from any part of Ireland."

A province-wide hunt was launched Monday for Mr. Galvin.

Mr. Galvin appeared at a rally in Belfast Sunday in defiance of a British government ban. Within seconds of his appearance, a large contingent of baton-wielding police backed by soldiers charged the crowd of about 2,000, including women and children.

They then stormed the local headquarters of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) fighting British rule in the province, in a bid to seize Mr. Galvin.

But the 34-year-old New York lawyer fled.

Police confirmed that one person died after being struck by a plastic bullet, and according to unconfirmed reports a second victim was critically ill in hospital.

The rally was called to mark the 13th anniversary of the introduction of internment without trial, which put many Republican activists behind bars until it was lifted in 1975.

The police action, witnessed by a 130-strong visiting Noraid delegation from the United States,

was condemned by Catholic Nationalist politicians in the north, and by the Irish Republic.

Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry said in a statement his government was seriously concerned at the way in which security forces used plastic bullets against the demonstrators.

But the action was praised by politicians representing the Northern Ireland's Protestant majority who said Mr. Galvin's presence here was a provocation.

"Those who openly boasted about flaunting the law were taught a salutary lesson," a statement from the Democratic Unionist Party, led by the Reverend Ian Paisley, said.

It accused the Noraid delegation of being interested only in fomenting trouble in the province.

"We don't need to import Republican troublemakers from America, we have enough of our own," the Unionists added.

Police said in a statement they were attacked and obstructed by groups in the crowd determined to prevent Mr. Galvin's arrest, and had fired plastic bullets to disperse them.

## Nicaraguan leader says U.S. invasion likely

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaraguan Leader Daniel Ortega says the deployment of five United States warships in Central American waters has increased the likelihood of a U.S. invasion in the region.

Mr. Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan junta, said in a radio broadcast: "Our duty is to continue preparing our defence with all the resources available."

A U.S. embassy spokesman in the Honduran capital, Tegucigalpa, said Saturday five U.S. warships with 2,100 sailors aboard were heading for waters near the Gulf of Fonseca, which is shared by Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

He said they would remain in the area for about three weeks.

Mr. Ortega said the presence of the warships and of U.S. servicemen in Honduras meant the United States "could perfectly well invade El Salvador or Nicaragua."

He said the vessels could be used as "motherships" for attacks on coastal targets by rebels in speedboats.

Meanwhile Nicaraguan Culture Minister Father Ernesto Cardenal said in an interview published Sunday that he and two other

Roman Catholic priests serving in the country's left-wing government would defy a Vatican order to quit their posts.

"Because of the obligation that Christians have to the poor and to the revolution of the poor, we are willing to accept any sanctions imposed on us," he told the official newspaper Barricada.

The Vatican last week described as surprising and almost incredible a statement by Nicaragua's Education Minister Father Fernando Cardenal, a Jesuit priest, that the church did not object to his being a government minister.

The other priest in the government is Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto.

The Vatican said in a statement that Father Cardenal and the other Nicaraguan ecclesiastical authorities had been "insisting since 1979 that they leave positions incompatible with their missions as priests."

In San Salvador, Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, head of El Salvador's Roman Catholic Church, referred to the Vatican order in his Sunday homily and called on priests to sever links with left-wing guerrilla movements.

## Reagan's 'bomb Russia' joke bursts on campaign

LOS ANGELES (R) — A joke by President Reagan about bombing the Soviet Union burst on the U.S. election campaign Sunday night.

U.S. news organisations quoted the president as saying, in a microphone test before making his weekly political broadcast on Saturday, that he had signed legislation outlawing Russia and "we begin bombing in five minutes."

The remark was clearly a joke,

according to technicians who heard it, but White House staffers were worried over the effect it might have on Mr. Reagan's campaign for re-election in November.

The opposition Democrats, led by Walter Mondale, repeatedly have tried to portray Mr. Reagan as a menace to world peace, and presidential aides expected them to try to capitalise on the president's remark.

## Chinese hijackers arrive in Taipei from Seoul

TAIPEI (R) — Six Chinese, who hijacked a Chinese airliner to South Korea last year, arrived at an undisclosed air force base in Taiwan Monday, the Defence Ministry said.

A ministry official said the six, including a woman, arrived on a special plane sent to Seoul by Taiwan.

The six, jailed in South Korea for hijacking an airliner to Seoul in May last year, were freed earlier Monday by the South Korean government.

A Korean government statement said the Justice Ministry had decided to free the hijackers by suspending their sentences and "promptly expelling them from the country."

"On the basis of humanitarianism, they will be allowed to choose their destination by their own free will," the statement added.

They were then handed over to Taiwanese embassy officials and taken to the airport.

The six, including a woman, commandeered a British-built

Trident airliner on a domestic flight from Shenyang to Shanghai with 96 people on board and forced to fly here on May 5.

They asked for political asylum, but they were jailed last August by South Korean authorities for terms up to six years for air piracy.

Taiwanese Ambassador to South Korea Hsueh Yu-Chi said in a statement that the Taiwanese government was grateful to the South Korean government for allowing the hijackers to go to Taiwan.

"The special measure for the six heroes, which was taken by the Republic of Korea immediately after the completion of legal proceedings, is a clear evidence of traditional friendship between the two countries," he said.

Appeals by the six were turned down by South Korea's supreme court in May. It said their bid to reach Taiwan had endangered other people on the plane.

The court upheld their jail terms but South Korean officials hinted at the time the hijackers might be freed in view of Seoul's friendship with Taipei.

## Chad rebels set up third force to oppose Habre Goukouni

OUAGADOUGOU (R) — Factions in Chad's rebel movement ended five days of talks Sunday and set up a group to oppose both president Hissene Habre and Rebel Leader Goukouni Oueddei.

A statement after the talks in Ouagadougou, Bourkinafaso (formerly Upper Volta), said the group was named the assembly of patriotic Chadian forces, whose constituent factions rejected "Habre's dictatorial NDjamena government."

The group opposed what it termed the Libyan occupation of northern Chad which it said had the complicity of Mr. Goukouni, Habre's predecessor as president of Chad.

It said Chad's crisis stemmed from "the violation of the Lagos accord and the torpedoing of the Addis Ababa conference," and military victory alone would not lead to durable peace.

The Lagos accord, signed in August 1979, set up the provisional Government of National Unity (GUNT), headed by Mr. Goukouni.

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) sponsored abortive talks in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, last January aimed at ending Chad's 18-year civil war.

The communiqué said the new group would work for peace, adding that Chad's independence was threatened by the presence of foreign troops and its unity compromised by the fratricidal war which leaders of different factions

had waged.

France has more than 3,000 troops in Chad to help Mr. Habre repel a Libyan-backed offensive by GUNT forces loyal to Mr. Goukouni.

The communiqué said the new assembly comprised four factions — the "original" Chadian National Liberation Front (Frolinat), the "fundamental" Frolinat, the National Democratic Union and the Armed Forces of the West.

The fifth faction that participated in the Ouagadougou meeting, the Democratic Union for Peace (UDP), supported the new body but wanted to examine its political platform and would remain an observer for the moment, the communiqué added.

It said the assembly hoped other Chadian factions would join and expressed "support for plans" to hold talks in the Congolese capital of Brazzaville on ending Chad's civil war.

Fachro Balaam, leader of the National Democratic Union and chairman of the talks, said the assembly would work for an end to the war in Chad and urged the Organisation of African Unity to arrange peace talks attended by all factions.

The new group would seek a diplomatic solution to the conflict but did not rule out armed struggle, Mr. Balaam said.

He said all countries that supported peace and justice should freeze relations with the Habre government.

## SYRIAN

### Syrian seeks asylum in Turkey

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP) — A young Syrian has escaped to Turkey and sought asylum in the south eastern province of Sanliurfa, the semi-official Anatolia News Agency reported Sunday. Mohammad Abu Zeyd, an 18-year-old soldier, crossed the Turkish-Syrian border Saturday evening, turned himself in to security forces and asked for political asylum, Anatolia said. The agency did not say why the Syrian chose to seek refuge in Turkey but added that his case was being investigated by Turkish authorities.

### Pakistan honours Arab heart surgeon

LONDON (R) — Pakistan Sunday honoured Egyptian-born heart transplant pioneer Magdi Yacoub for his services to medicine, bestowing on him its Hilal-E-Quaidam Award. At an independence anniversary ceremony, Pakistan's Ambassador to Britain, Ali Arshad, presented the award to the London-based surgeon "in recognition of Mr. Yacoub's dedicated and selfless service to Pakistan and the international community."

Dr. Yacoub made headlines last month when he operated on a 10-day-old British baby girl, the world's youngest heart swap patient. The girl, Hollie Roffey, now just over three weeks old, is reported to be in a stable condition in a London hospital. A Pakistani embassy spokesman said Dr. Yacoub frequently visited Pakistan where he had performed heart operations, lectured to doctors and promoted university studies of cardiology. Accepting his award Sunday, the surgeon said he was pleased with the progress of health services in Pakistan.

### Barber shaves 235 with cut-throat razors in one hour

LONDON (R) — A British barber earned a new place in the Guinness Book of Records Monday, after shaving 235 men with a cut-throat razor in one hour. "I used 12 extremely sharp cut-throat razors and cut only one man," said Gerry Harley from Gillingham, southern England, after the charity event. His achievement will accompany his existing record of 987 shaves in one hour using a safety razor.

### Horse relieves himself during Olympic ceremony

LOS ANGELES (R) — Being part of an Olympics medal ceremony at the games closing ceremony was too much for Abdullah, the American show jumping horse that helped his rider win a silver medal earlier in the day. As the rider, Conrad Homfeld, was being presented with the medal Sunday night in the centre of the Coliseum Stadium, Abdullah could hold out no longer and relieved himself on lane two of the red athletics track. Stadium workers raced to the spot with buckets, spades and mops and cleaned up before thousands of athletes danced onto the track for the closing parade.

### Nude family stand on highway

VANDALIA, Illinois (AP) — A couple and two of their children were found standing nude in the middle of an interstate highway as their injured 6-month-old baby lay unconscious nearby, authorities said. The mother, Josie Mills, 37, had told her family that their clothes were cursed, said state trooper Harold Brooks. Mrs. Mills was taken to the Anna Mental Health and Development Centre north of Cairo, he said. The father, Roosevelt Mills, 43, was charged with endangering the lives and health of a child, Brooks said. Mills posted a \$100 cash bond and was released, the officer said. The baby boy was listed in serious condition Sunday at St. John's Hospital in Springfield. Hospital Spokeswoman Aggie Hayner said, Lafayette County deputy sheriff who spotted the family standing on Interstate 70 Saturday afternoon was unable to get the four to move, so he radioed for help, Brooks said.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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### WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠KJ93 ♠Q10632 ♠A654  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠KJ83 ♠A94 ♠10962 ♠K10  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

Q.3—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠QJ76 ♠K984 ♠Q10542  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South  
1 ♠ 1 ♠ ?  
What action do you take?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠AQJ95 ♠K963 ♠9 ♠782  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
3 ♠ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

Q.5—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AK42 ♠J ♠KQ98 ♠Q1096  
The bidding has proceeded:  
East South West North  
1 ♠ Pass Pass 1 ♠  
Dble ?  
What action do you take?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠5 ♠AQJ6 ♠AK83 ♠A954  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
?  
What action do you take?